EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

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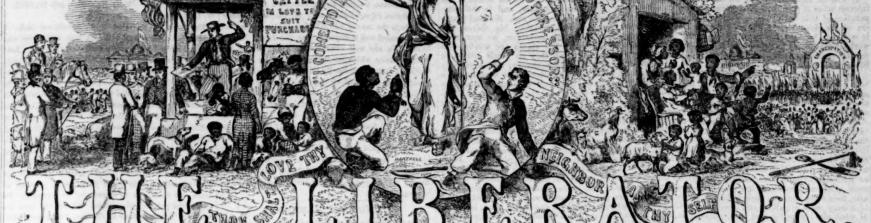
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SOBERT F. WALLOUT, GENERAL AGENT. Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

sirance. Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN iss, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

d. (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. dvertisements making less than one square inaree times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nia and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auto receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :-- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDMEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and PHILLIPS.
the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

estion are impartially allowed a hearing. WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manhind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions To SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years;

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES-AR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

lelivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 17.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1162.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Charleston Mercury. PROSPECTS OF SLAVERY.

institution of African slavery is every day ag more and more isolated; and, by conse-the section in which it exists, and to which respority and peculiar characteristics, adually removed from the pale of sympathy latimacy with the rest of the world. Every statuses with the ress of the above. array is denounced, and the slaveholder as an inhuman tyrant. What will be the this upon the permanency of the institution should it dispose slaveholders to side enemies! The influence of slavery tripical government has certainly been for manal government has eventful strag-yesterday, and the results forever con-to political inferiority. A wall has been around it, and its vitality must hencefor-ease rather by the perfection and energy mal organization, than by the expansion

ishel institution are steadily advancing ity and prosperity at home. The once un-ice of nature now blooms with splendid the distant valleys are wedded with iron earth gives up her buried wealth; each products of all; while year after year w resources, whose development hold of unexampled wealth and power. are of unexampled wealth and power as all, and as the legitimate result of inuperation and persecution, her people of to regard slavery in its true lightng of expediency, nor a necessary evil, astitution less bad than Northern or ery, but as a positive good in itself, ive of the most beneficial results to ad received a stronger assurance of its per-

not by the expansion of area, certainly fasion of her grand product, the South is more powerful abroad. There is not an al bale of cotton which leaves our shores, eer port, and clothing alike the peasant and spince whithersoever it goes, cotton fights and spurs for Southern slavery. It closes the ques-mby its actual and wide-spread blessings.

REV. DR. CAHILL'S LOVE OF LIB-

The following is an extract from a dinner speech by

rolls in peals, again and again a boundless prairies that skirt the nd is echoed and recehoed along the chanies, until it dies away into sibout two o'clock to-night, as it reaches the indless bosom of the Pacific. (Great Thus, round and round the globe is the cland this day heard by all mankind—scattered and fated children sing the of their native land to the stranger— pour forth the patriot strains of their matry to the idolatrons Tartar, to the polean, and the savage Indian; thus they angean, and the savage Indian; thus they their united lands to each other on this I cound the entire world; they form a girlinal love and patriotism which reaches East to the West, and we couple the North South poles within the wide circle of our but glorious affections. (No one except who heard the conclusion of the sentence many idea of the wild enthusiasm which After a while, silence was again re-ad every ear again on the strain to drink ly the burning language of the gifted oraproceeded: Listen, for a moment, about lock to-night, and you will hear our own its Irish plaintive voice from New set the broad enraptured waters of the Even now, if you will be quiet, you y distinguish the shout of joy raised by lilions of our blood, and our race, and our lalong the free shores of glorious hospita-nica. Oh, America! how I love your green ause they are now the resting-place of the children of my country! I worship your ins and your rich valleys, because they asylum and a barrier against the storms ity which have swept away and withered omesteads of Ireland. I bless your is, your magnificent lakes, because I tendly canvass of your marine spread ous waters, conveying my forlorn coun-a peaceful and plentiful home. Oh, to a penceful and plentiful home. Oh, I could die for your generous people, be-bey have opened their arms to welcome tel sons of St. Patrick! I long to stand resence of the patriot, the accomplished leadies of Ameral may offer to them the deep homage of teful heart—that I may present to them the and the enthusiasm of the people of Ireson the withering chastisement they have insom the sainted cruelty of the Duchess of and, and for the graceful dignity with which and for the graceful dignity with which exposed the well-meaning hypocrisy of committee. And I long to behold the here the broken heart of Ireland is bound, aters protected, her sons adopted; where a is free, where religion is not hypocrisy, crty is a reality, and where the Gospel is dession of divine love, and not a profligate national. national vengeance. (Enthusiastic ap-How long, O Lord, wilt thou hold thy cat sourge over kreland, the most faithful fall the kingdoms that possess the divine loss from heaven! But till Providence is to staunch the dividence is

and continued the cry of horror against our reoppressors, to keep up through each comtand each century the watchword of our
freedom, till the happy day of our delivit is glorious to struggle for the redempone's country; it is base tamely to submit
the contract of the foundation of the country of the country of the soult is ble to slavery and life. Oh, cternal liberty!

Above of the soult Better to bleed for an age at thy shrine ld and rapturous cheering.)

eal her wounds, we, her persecuted sons, at to raise the ery of horror against our re-

SELECTIONS.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

To the Edition of the London Anti-Slavery Adocates for January, containing an account of the Rev. Francis Bishop's protest against slavery, at a collarion given to the members of the Unitarian Convey in the Company of the Company

the purpose are competent to effect abolition. Some of them are known to every intelligent and impartial observer to have been the worst foes to the slave, and to have refastened his chains with tenselve, and to have refastened his chains with tenselve, and to have refastened his chains with tenselves. The fold tightness, at the very time when they were being loosened, and had well-nigh fallen off. I strongly suspect that no direct aggression on slavery, whether of speech or action, is to prosper. Christianity is to be its victor, and Christianity has never yet overthrown the edifices of ancient evil by assaulting their pinnacles, but by undermining the foundations on which they rest. A woman's tale has done and is doing more against slavery, than the abolitionist's sword. Christ did not level the tree of evil at a blow. He diffused an atmosphere in which it could not live. Slavery, is a branch of the tree of selfishness; nothing can consume this tree but the fire of Christ's mony against slavery in an address to his Society. Slavery, is a branch of the tree of selfishness; nothing can consume this tree but the fire of Christ's love. A new and more powerful diffusion of this spirit can alone consummate the destruction of slavery. Then is the minister of Christ the most efficient abolitionist, when by word and life he spreads his spirit in his own particular church; such mode of action is indirect and unostentatious, but it was Christ's mode, and it is sure. If the North would speak to the South on this subject, as one brother to another, and with an earnest yet kindly desire to do what it can in aiding to remove the evil, the South would listen; but the best argument is vain, when accompanied with menacular data and that Mr. Squire has borne his testimony against slavery in an address to his Society salvery on the Society had what I should have expected from him. My friend, will, however, excuse me for saying that I cannot reconcile his doing the what I should have expected from him. My friend, will, however, excuse for form him. My friend, will, howev argument is vain, when accompanied with menacing gesture. The gentle word of Christ is yet to be spoken on this subject. Whence is it to come but from his awakened church! At all events, let abolitionists, while they differ in their plans of accident accordance of the country. This is an old objection. Nearly seventy years ago, our own Roscoe thus referred to it, in his touching poem on 'The Wrongs of Africa': tion, honor one another's motives, and learn that the spirit of truth now speaks with eloquent tongue, now lays its finger on its lip, and is silent. I have to apologise, sir, for the length of this communication. If too long for admission, will you curtail it according to your judgment?

Respectfully yours,

EDMUND SOUTRE. Minister of the Second Hawes' Church, South Boston

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Sir,—The letter of my friend, the Rev. Edmund Squire, of Boston, United States, in the Inquirer of Saturday week, on an article which appeared in the Anti-Slavery Advocate for January, respecting the remarks which I felt it to be my duty to make on slavery, when called upon to speak at the Auti-Slavery employed and the Saturday week, on an article which at the stought it to be my duty to make on slavery, when called upon to speak at the Autumnal Unitarian Convention held in Baltimore last October, calls for some notice at my hands. Mr. Squire complains of the paragraph in that article which states, that 'another English minister did not see fit to support his brother in the manly testimony he bore against slavery,' and appears to regard it as having been incumbent upon me to come forward and defend him from the effect of this paragraph, by certifying, what he says I well know to be the fact, that his silence was dictated by 'pity for the slave.' I confess that this view of my friend takes me entirely by surprise. I should be sorry, indeed, to be wanting in the duties of friendship towards one whom I have known so long, and for whom I entertain a deep and affectionate respect, told me that they thought it injudicious in me to introduce the topic on such an effectionate respect to the course I had taken (at least, to me coasion and in a slave State, but none of them objected to the course I had taken (at least, to me whom I have and the other hand, several ministers cordially thanked me for what I had said. All objectors did me the justice to acknowledge that I speke from a solemn sense of duty, and I will not insult the Convention by supposing that such an utterface, even though it did come from 'a stranger to he country,' would harden the heart of any against the dictates of justice or the claims of humanity.*

I might, indeed, claim some right to speak to an american assemblage on the subject of slavery, on other rounds that the course of my labors as a minister at large, been called upon, f

would naturally convey, I should be ashamed to failing all all of cotton which leaves our shores, renders the world more tributary to her labor, say what I have done in reference to slavery. Be them educated! 'Ob, no,' he replied, 'the law in public and in private, I have borne testimony against it; privately, in conversation with some of the best men in Boston; publicly, in an address will not permit that, and for wise and benevolent reasons. Now, the slaves are the happiest peasangers of the best men in Boston; publicly, in an address will not permit that, and for wise and benevolent reasons. Now, the slaves are the happiest peasangers of the best men in Boston; publicly, in an address will not permit that, and for wise and benevolent reasons. Now, the slaves are the happiest peasangers of the best men in Boston; publicly, in an address will not permit that, and for wise and benevolent reasons. Now, the slaves are the happiest peasangers of the best men in Boston; publicly, in an address will not permit that, and for wise and benevolent reasons. Now, the slaves are the happiest peasangers and the saves are the happiest peasangers. Now, the slaves are the happiest peasangers and the saves are the happiest peasangers and the saves are the happiest peasangers. Now, the slaves are the happiest peasangers and the saves are the happiest peasangers and the saves are the happiest peasangers. Now, the slaves are the happiest peasangers and the saves are the happiest peasangers and the saves are the happiest peasangers. The law would nake them miserable; you would excit hopes that can never be gratified; you would, as it would nate the nore as a saves and the saves at the happiest peasangers. The law would nate the noppet that the nore of the best west of the best means to be done.

May I

comancipation of the slave. Christ gives no weamanipation of the slave. Christ gives no weapons to his soldiers but those tempered in his own
holy fire. As far as I can judge from my short stay
in the country, none of the present agencies for
in the country, none of the present agencies for
the purpose are competent to effect abolition. Some
Richmond, too, in Virginia, I was recommended,

"A truce with declamation : " thus, methinks, I hear some veteran trafficker in blood, Whose leisure—by repeated crimes procured— "Peace to your declamation, nor presume
To judge another's feelings.—Is it yours,
A stranger to the scene, to tell the cares,
The aaxious days, the busy, restless nights,
Devoted to the succor of the slaves?"

But I do not think there were many present at the Convention in whom this spirit was called forth. The President of the meeting, of whose warm and friendly hospitalities I was a grateful

in vain for the facts on which it was based; and whilst in the South, I could discover no trace of such an influence. I think there is about as much reason in the remark, and no more, as there would be in the assertion that the efforts of the Temperance Reformers in this country had riveted the chains upon the drunkard with tenfold tightness.

An eminent Unitarian elergyman of the United States, not himself connected with the Abolitionists, told me some four years ago, that the progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment in America was, in his opinion, mainly owing to the unswerving fidelity, the single-minded devotedness, and the magnaimous persistency of the Abolitionists; and all that I saw in the States went to confirm this view. Even Harriet Beecher Stowe's book would have called forth, I believe, no such gratifying response as it has now awakened in the Northern States, had it been published twenty years ago, before the public mind and conscience had been, to some extent, roused up by the labors of these faithful pioneers; and it is probable it would have been denounced, as it now is in the Slave States, as a pestilent and mischievous book.

I will not say that the Abolitionists have never rane, in their language, beyond the bounds of wis-

their chivalric devotedness to the cause of the oppressed, and their indomitable perseverance, through good report and through evil, in the assertion of the sacred and God-given rights of their brethren in bonds. I venerated those noble men and women, when at a distance from them, for their multiple labors, and since I have hed, the pairlies.

They also refuse to give upremy to works which involves the violation of nearly the entire code.

can speak in piercing and awful tones. And truly, when I witnessed, in Richmond, on the 4th and 5th of August, last year, the cruel separation and breaking up of families at the slave auctions; —when I saw unmanly insults offered to defence less women, to daughters in the presence of their mother, to the mother in the presence of their mother, to the mother in the presence of her children;—when I beheld a poor emaciated young woman, trembling on the verge of the grave, dragged to the block by order of the Commissioner of the Virginian Court of Chancery, and sold to pay the debts of her owner;—when I witnessed the jeers and scoffs which the poor victim's suffering appearance called forth;—when I heard one dollar bid for her, by way of ridicule in the midst of a volley of brutal laughter, and afterwards saw her knocked down for fifteen dollars;—when I looked on the scarred and naked backs of men, women, and children, who were thus treated like human cattle;—when I witnessed other proceedings at these sales, too grossly shocking and flagrantly indeeded to admit of even the most general and guarded description, no human language could adequate by express the feelings which stirred my spirit to its centre. I cannot, therefore, regard it as an unpardonable offence, if the men and women, whose minds are constantly dwelling upon atrocities such as these, should sometimes be moved to cry aloud in terms of solemn warning and burning indignation.

I am, sir, yours faithfully.

FRANCIS BISHOP.

Liverpool, 9th-March, 1853.

FRANCIS BISHOP. Liverpool, 9th-March, 1853.

rom the British and Foreign A. S. Reporter for April. ADDRESS TO CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

ion, and especially that of Christian Ministers, to the extensive sanction and support afforded to the system of slavery, by the churches of the Southern. The effect which such a mode of action is likely system of slavery, by the churches of the Southern and Northern States of the American Union. The Committee trust that the various religious denominations in this country will respond to the appeal now made, by a cordial and unanimous approval of the suggestions it contains, and by taking immediate action upon them.

ADDRESS.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn it their impossitive duty at the state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn it their impossitive duty at the state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn it their impossitive duty at the state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn it their impossitive duty at the state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn it their impossitive duty at the state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn it their impossitive duty at the state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn it the state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society doesn't state of the British and Brita

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society deem it their imperative duty, at the present juncture, earnestly to call the attention of Christians of all denominations in the United Kingdom, and especially of Christian Ministers, to the subject of American Slavery; and to invite their active cooperation for the abolition of a system which is so opposed to the precepts and the practice of the Christian Religion.

The strength of the anti-slavery cause has ever consisted in the maintenance of the principle, that slavery is a sin, and a crime before God; nor act and to great prominence be given to this often-peated assertion of the great and good men whose names are to be found in illustrious association will the question of abolition. While, however, the Committee rejoice in the belief, that the great belong the great and good men whose names are to be found in illustrious association will the question of abolition. While, however, the Committee rejoice in the belief, that the great belong to the church that could sustain slavery an hour, if it were not sustained in the great belong to the church that could sustain slavery to be a divine institution, sanctioned and even enjoined by the Holy Scriptures, and to which it is the duty of its victims to submit without complaint. This wicked dectrine is notoriously advocated by the Southern Churches, many of which are directly involved in the gailt of the system by holding slaves as church property, whilst not a few of the pastors are themselves slave-owners. Such deplorable conduct on the part of ministers and churches in the Southern Churches, many of which are directly involved in the gailt of the system by holding slaves as church property, whilst not a few of the pastors are themselves slave-owners. Such deplorable conduct on the part of ministers and churches in the Northern of the system by holding christianity itself into disrepute.

But very many of the churches in the Northern of free States are also deeply tainted with this

Squire's views as to the efforts of the Abolitionists. He says that some of them are well known to every intelligent and impartial observer to have been the worst foes of the slave, and to have refastened his chains with tenfold tightness, at the very time when they were being loosened, and had well-nigh fallen off. I cannot but think that my friend has, in this broad and sweeping statement, caught up hastily and without examination an assertion current in America, but, so far as I could ascertain, utterly unsustained by any semblance of proof. I frequently heard such an opinion expressed in the Northern States—chiefly, however, by those who show their pity for the slave by supporting the Fugitive Slave Bill—but I invariably asked in vain for the facts on which it was based; and whilst in the South, I could discover no trace of such an influence. I think there is about as much

denounced, as I now is in the Slave Scales, as a pestilent and mischievous book.

I will not say that the Abolitionists have never gone, in their language, beyond the bounds of wisdom and justice; that they have never, in their real, overlooked admirable virtues in their condemnation of what they deemed unfaithfulness great bulk of the slave population of the country. It is however, an encouraging sign, that under the cause of the down-trodden slave; but it is, however, an encouraging sign, that under the pressure of public opinion, this Association is manifesting at least an appearance of progress, and to forget their noble and magnifesting at least an appearance of progress, and included the pressure of public opinion, this Association is manifesting at least an appearance of progress, having recently announced that it is undoubtedly its distribution death of the Scriptures to any state of the state of

public labors; and since I have had the privilege of mingling with them in the hours of social converse and privacy, I love them for their personal and domestic virtues.

I would not be a defender of language needlessly harsh and severe, but, to use the words of Channing when noticing a similar charge against Milton, we must not mistake Christian benevolence as if it had but one voice, that of soft entreaty. It tion and garbling, compel the common Christian can speak in piercing and awful tones. And, literature of the English language to bear false truly, when I witnessed, in Richmond, on the 4th and 5th of August has reach the great the content of the strength of the st

children should be remorselessly separated; that against a white man, the testimony of a slave should be held inadmissible, and that he should be virtually unprotected by law against the most revolting barbarities; fresh legislation has been recently invoked to render his condition yet more

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-lavery Society are about to issue the following ddress to Christians of all denominations in the inited Kingdom, with a view to call their atten-tion, and especially that of Christian Ministers, to bear upon the question of slavery, to at various times claimed the serious attention

fellowship. But they have a solemn duty to per-form. It may be objected by some, that slavery has been removed from British soil, and therefore has been removed from British soil, and therefore it is not our province to interfere in order to effect its eradication in foreign lands. The emphatic reply is, that no civilized nation can remain unaffected by a system, which, though operating afar off, brings disgrace upon civilization; that no professedly Christian nation can view the perpetration of an enormous iniquity by another people professing the same religion, without feeling that their common faith is outraged and scandalized; and no Christian church ought to lie under the disgrace of such outrage and scandal, without remonstrating with its perpetrators, in a Christian spirit, and as a solemn act of duty; nor can it consistently continue to hold fellowship with them, if, after admonition, they persist in their sin.

sin. At the present time, when, by a concurrence of circumstances, some of a deeply painful, others of a more cheering character, the attention of the whole civilized world has been especially turned towards American Slavery, the committee feel it to be incumbent upon them strenuously to recommend Christians of all denominations in the United Kingdom, and especially Christian Ministers, to adopt towards such of their brethren in America as are involved in the guilt of slavery, a ters, to adopt towards such of their brethren in America as are involved in the guilt of slavery, a specific course of action, based on the principles embodied in this appeal. As a first step, the committee would respectfully suggest that they should address to their corresponding denominations in the United States, a solemn and Christian remonstrance against the guilt and sin of slaveholding, entreating them to bear an open and uncompromising testimony against it, and to use their influence to effect its immediate removal.

From the British Banner of March 30. THE PRO-SLAVERY CHURCH OF AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH BANNER:

Sin-The importance of the religious bodies of this country taking decisive action on the subject of American Slavery at their forthcoming meetings, is clearly exhibited in the following facts and figures, compiled by the Rev. Edward Mathews, the respected agent of the American Baptist Free Mission Society, which show how fearfully implicated the ministers and charges of American are in the the ministers and cherches of America are infamous guilt of the 'peculiar institution'

scalabilled to point	Ministers.	Members.	Slaves.
Protestant Episco-	1,504	73,000	. 88,000
Presbyterians,	4,578	490,259	77,000
Baptists,	8,018	948,867	226,000
Methodists,	6,000	1,250,000	219,563
Other Denominations	, 8,514	530,196	50,000
Total,	28,614	3,292,322	660,563

Such is Mr. Mathews' incontrovertible state ment, which shows the reason of the almost universal recreancy of the churches, both North and

South, to the great cause of human freedom.

These facts prove the frightful criminality of the American Church, without my quoting the blasphemies of such priestly apostates as Drs.

Spring, Parker, and Cox, who maintain that there higher law than the Fugitive Slave Lav 'The Right Reverend' Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, says, 'What effect had the Gospel in doing away with slavery! None whatever.' Whose fault is that, worthy Bishop! You, and such as you, with the Bible in your hands, and as Christ's you, with the Bible in your hands, and as Christ's professed representatives, uphold American slavery, and then try to make the Gospel of liberty responsible for your wickedness! Sir, this is impiety the most outrageous—hypocrisy the most appealing

ety the most outrageous—hypocrisy the most appalling!

Just look, for a moment, at the conduct of the clergymen of the North, who, like Bishop Hopkins and Gardner Spring, support' Southern rights, as they are called, and the accursed Fugitive Slave Law. They, professedly the ministers of the Gospel of Jesus, the foe of tyrants, living in the light of the free States, where they can see the iniquity of slavery with greater clearness than if they had been born and bred amid its contaminating influences, give publicly, and from the pulpit, their sanction to a system which degrades three millions and a half of human beings to the rank of mere 'chattels,' articles of merehandise—which prevents them from learning to read the Bible—which, in the State of Louisiana, punishes any Sunday-school teacher or minister of the Gospel who admits them into his Sunday school; for the first offence, a fine of \$500, and for the second, death—(hear it, ye Sunday School Union!)—which allows of no legal marriage among the slaves—which mercilessly divides families—which affords the slave no legal protection against being worked to death—and which shamelessly subjects down-trodden womanhood to outrages which I dare not record on pager.' This is the slavery which is defented by and which shamelessly subjects down-trodden wo-manhood to outrages which I dare not record on paper! This is the slavery which is defended by a large proportion of the Divines of the North. They are as bad as, if not worse than, their South-ern brethren. Would that they heard, year by year, the voice of the churches of Britain telling them, in tones of thunder, of their perfidy to Christ, in trampling upon millions of those for whom He died.

But what have the ministers and churches of the But what have the ministers and churches of the North done to put down abolitionism? Finding the spread which the thorough anti-slavery principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society (not Tappans) were making in the churches, as well as out of them, they raised against that noble organization the mean and cowardly cry of 'infidelity'—a cry which has met with but little success in America, but which, to the astonishment of every body who knows its history, has been raised in this country. The American Anti-Slavery Society consists of persons belonging to various denominations, most of them 'orthodox' in their religious creed; others, no doubt, not so; but no religious creed; others, no doubt, not so; but no religious creed; others, no doubt, not so; but no religious question unconnected with slavery is allowed to be introduced at any of the Society's meetings. Unintroduced that of the Secret is sectarianism must necessarily be a feature of every national movement; and he who opposes the admission of a hater of slavery into a Society formed for its abolition is a bigot. Your faithful servant,

F. W. CHESSON.

NEGRO POPULATION IN ILLINOIS. The Alton (Illinois), Courier proves, by actual statistics, that the negro population of Southern Illinois is decreasing. Drawing a line through the centre of Sanganon county, and taking all the counties south of that line, it is proved, by a comparison of the census of 1845 with that of 1850, that while in some counties that the counties the counties of the countie in some counties there has been an increase of this class of inhabitants, in other counties, constituting a majority, there has been a decrease, amounting in the aggregate to 124. The Courier argues from this, that all alarm about the increase of free negroes is unfounded.—New York Ecangelist.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 8th, 1853. To THE ENTITIES.

To THE ENTITIES. In the Enquirer of this date, you have the following extract from the Southern Patriot, of the 'piquant sayings of the inimitable Tom':—'He said they were a whining, canting, praying set of fellows, who kept regular books of debt and credit with the Almighty. They would lie and cheet all the work. regular books of debt and credit with the Almighty. They would lie and cheat all the week, and pray off their sins on Sunday. If they steal a negro, that made a very large entry to their credit, and would cover a multitude of peccadilloes and frauds. This kind of entry they were always glad to make, because it cost them nothing. When they could not steal a negro, they gave something in charity for the extension of the Gospel, and then commenced a system of fraud and cheating, till they thought they had balanced accounts with their God. And you add: 'He has, as is understood, purchased property in Kentucky, as a resi-

Whether Thomas Corwin includes me, who have contended, in my own State, for emancipation on the soil, among the Abolitionists, I know not. It is policy of the slave party and the renegades to the policy of the slave party and the renegates to render odious the most ultra of the opponents of slavery, and then use that odium for the overthrow of all the friends of justice and liberty. For my part, I am willing to come under his category; for inasmuch as I would use all the opponents of slavery in the world for its overthrow not avoid the consequences of my associations. At one time, the Abolitionists are held up as invidious knaves; at another, as one idea fanatics, who are void of moral responsibility, and unfit to administer any Government! They cannot be both! They are neither one nor the other. But I do not They are neither one nor the other. But I do not propose to defend them—history will do that—but to repel the calumny of the ex-Secretary. If the Abolitionists were as base as Corwin represents them, it is right they should be exposed. Although a war of personalities is always repugnant to a gentleman, yet if he thinks they are necessary, (even though they are not,) as he says, I have no objections to the utterance.

But when Thomas Corwin tells not only what is untrue, but what I know he believes to be untrue.

but what I know he believes to be untrue, not only in self-defence, but the instincts of a ger erous indignation at unprovoked and ungrateful wrong, compels me to hold him up to public repro-

When Mr. Clay was the candidate for the Presi When Mr. Clay was the candidate for the Presidency, in 1844, Thomas Corwin and I spoke daily for a long time through Ohio, in company. That battle was fought, in the North at least, upon antislavery—'abolition'—principles; the friends of slavery perpetuation being avowedly in favor of the annexation of Texas, with a view of keeping up a balance of power in the Senate, by the acquisition of more slave States; and the friends of Jeffersonian republicanism, holding that slavery was an evil—tolerated, but to be extinguished in due tion of more slave States; and the friends of Jet-fersonian republicanism, holding that slavery was an evil—tolerated, but to be extinguished in due time, North and South—standing for H. Clay, and against Texas annexation. I came from a slave State, embittered in my feelings against the slave party by recent personal and political contests, yet in the speeches made by Thomas Corwin, the slaveholders were so heartily denounced, that my sensibilities as a Southern man were continually susceptible. I am an habitual reader of William L. Garrison's Liberator, and Garrison never sur-passed him in heartfelt hatred of slavery and slaveholders. His now slaveholding friends will gather some idea of his abated ire, when they review his celebrated speech in the Senate, where he awarded me and other volunteers in Mexico his aspirations of 'bloody hands and hospitable But what struck me as most remarkable 'whining, canting and praying,' in his speeches! I have been in the furor of revivals and the wild enthusiasm of the bivonacked camp-meeting, and enthusiasm of the bivolacked camp-meeting, and never did garnest Methodist parson move me to tears like the 'inimitable Tom!' And to such extremes did 'Tom' carry his scriptural quotations that he got to be a decided bore; and I severely criticised his want of taste—and what was, to me, irreverent as the slave Christians would have almost blasphemy! He then defended him self upon the ground that no people were so con-scientious and devout as these same Abolitionists, whom he now denounces as consummate knaves
If the Abolitionists 'cheat' and 'steal,' the re

proach comes with a bad grace from the chief beneficiary of the Gardiner swindle! And how-ever guilty we may be, it adds but little to our penitence to be lectured by a man who now has, dishonestly, our money in his pocket! The truth is, Thomas Corwin is nothing else but

a mercenary renegade. Of humble origin and a professed Whig, there has been no time in the last twenty years that he could have been elected to office without the votes of the abolitionists and laborers of Ohio. With considerable flippancy of speech, caricature, miniery, and pantomime, added to his soubriquet of the 'waggon-boy' and his professed abolitionism, he ascended much higher in the political scale than his talents or true merits deserved. He aspired to lead the libe ral party in these States by steady culminated in his notorious Mexican steady efforts, which which sealed his career in that direction; for it outraged his opponents and disgusted the frue friends of freedom in these States—proved him a mere partizan and politician, and not a statesman of enlarged and practical views, who only can em-body into action the aspirations and dicta of the devotees of liberty—who, by their fanaticism and martyrdom, break down all forms and barriers to Like all secondary men in mental and oral development, he gave away when the peltings of the storm which he raised came on. determined at once to return to the enemy. Dur-ing the long time that the friends of freedom, un-der General Taylor, fought for the Jeffersonian idea and against the 'platforms,' Tom, who was never fit for anything but speech, spoke not! His treachery was anticipated and developed in his reward—a Cabinet appointment! His membership of an administration, which will go down infa mous, as attempting to revive and enforce in this land the cast-off attributes of British tyranny, constructive freezon, has forever placed him along side with Burr and Arnold! But what cares the Gardiner for reputation! With the satires of Horace he doubtless is familiar, and 'smiles as often as he contemplates the money in his chest! That he should now, late in life, be compelled to

leave Ohio, who nurtured him into eminence, and whose honor and interests he has ungratefully abused, is pitiable; but I beg that he will not pay my native State the poor compliment of making it his place of refuge. Slavery, she inherited in common with her sisters; but, unlike Austria and France, and other home aristocracies, she nobly challenges discussion, and in preferring the liberty of the press and speech to any local and temporary institution, she shows a people of great elements of character, of progress! Like all brave people, of character, of progress! Like all brave p the power they bave they exercise with m and while they are justly jealous of their own rights, they are regardful of those of others. Such a State, where honor, pecuniary and per sonal, constitute characteristic elements of social position and political power, is not the place for Thomas Corwin! I advise him to go further South, if even there he can find men poor enough in self-esteem to trust a traitor or honor a rene-Your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

THE 'KEY' IN ENGLAND. A London letter to the Traveller, speaking of the appearance of the 'Key,' in London, says:—

We are presented with a handsome octave volume of more than 500 pages, in the advertisement to which Messrs. Low, Son & Co., the publishers, state that they 'have secured to Mrs. Stowe the protection of the English copyright laws in favor of this and all other editions of the work.' They also mention as 'a fact perhaps unparalleled in the annals of literature,' that the whole work was put in type, printed, bound, and offered for sale, within four days from the receipt of the original copy. This haste was necessary, the laws requiring that it be first published here, in order to secure the author's interest. It is an elegant

Another edition was issued by Messrs, Clarke Beeton & Co., within five days after, which sells at 84 cents. More than ten thousand of this edition taken by the London booksellers alone, on the were taken by the Louisi toolselers him, on the first day of its publication. And I may mention here, as a significant fact, that her most gracious Majesty the Queen despatched a messenger to Messrs. Low & Son, on the morning of its publica-

made out her case. If there is any exception, it is some minor point. And the general sentiment, so far as expressed is, 'We shall not hear any more now about the exaggerations of *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*'

ECONOMICAL ASPECT OF SLAVERY

We copy the following brief sketch of a speech delivered before the Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Convention, on Tuesday of last week, by Mr. GARRISON, from the Cincinnati Gazette of the 21st inst. :

The resolutions on the economical aspect of Slavery being under consideration, Mr. Garrison remarked: I see before me a manly and womanly gathering, and I am constrained to believe that you are here to consider impartially what may be presented to you. You may all receive or reject, it is your prerogative; you are not compelled to agree with me, but I hope you will candidly hear. If Abolitionists have done nothing else for the world, they have replaced it invaled. they have rendered it incalculable service, in vindithey have rendered it incalculable service, in vindi-cating freedom of speech and the press. They are the last men to turn their backs to opposition, and they have made their platform a free one, as much so for their opponents as for themselves. But they who say it is a bad cause, and that Slavery can be vindicated, dread the platform, and take refuge in beachief in and slaveler demonstrating their want backbiting and slander, demonstrating their want of argument. The Abolitionists are the only true friends of the Slaveholder. They are as much interested in his welfare as in that of the slave. Theirs is no personal controversy; they have no malignant feeling to gratify, but are willing to suf malignant feeling to grainly, but are witing to sui-fer misrepresentation and caricature, and endure to the end, biding their time for the judgment of pos-terity in their favor. We frankly confess that what it was not possible for Jesus to do, we can-not do: if, with all his love and wisdom, he could not conduct the cause of reform without offending any, we cannot. I expect to see some levity in the

reception of our resolutions.

Some people are not deeply concerned in the welfare of anybody, and look at everything in a personal sense; and so when we speak of slaveholders severely, they say we would like to see them welltering in their blood. So far from this, we are anxious for their safety, their moral reputation, and their property, that it should become bona fide property. We take the peace principle as our guide, and say to the slave, Hope in God! In the guide, and say to the slave, Hope in God! In the West Indies, the abolitionists were accused of exciting a bloody insurrection; but as long as the slaves knew they were laboring for them, they were quiet; but when the slaveholders had persuaded them otherwise, insurrection was frequent. So in our country. Down to the time of the commencement of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, there were insurrections all over the South; but since, there have been none; and the reason is, the slaves are trusting for deliverance through this enterprise, and if the South would jeopardize itself, let it make the slave believe the enterprise is going down.

down. God has consulted the pecuniary interests of his children as much as any, and the best thing for any man, so far as his pocket is concerned, is to obey His laws to the very letter. This is not speculation. Look over the world, and on the famine, destitution, degradation and oppression everywhere.

The property of the perchaser a puff, if his name we engage to give the purchaser a puff, if his name trust in God, but in themselves. It concerns us to know what true principle is, and that it is not vio-lated. God is an infinite political-economist; all he has commanded is in view of all the results to our a good deal of sensation, and if we do not misrememphysical, intellectual and moral nature. It cannot be disguised that there is a good deal of hesitancy in coming up to anti-slavery work, because it is thought emancipation will work badly; trade will boston has grown up to a more robust condition than be destroyed if we offend the South; in the abstract, it was in then, and that this advertisement will excite abolition is well enough, but in practice it is not neither surprise nor censure in business circles. And well. Now, consequences are ever wrapped up in principle. Give me principle and I am not concerned for consequences, for God has provided for all desirable good results in all principles. He all desirable good results in an principle.

gives me the principle and commands me to trust firmly believe that the readers thereof will be rejoiced it, and it shall go well with me. He is the best by the sight of this advertisement, in every other paper, mist who adheres to principle.

We should not be concerned for consequences. I remember having read in England, in a little book, a supposition illustrative of this caring for consequences. I am walking in the street, and am met by a poor famished man, who asks a trifle to buy something to keep him from starvation. My natural humanity says, Give it to him; but I begin to think of consequences, and I say, 'if I give, he may go to market and get a bad piece of meat, and eating it, sicken. The consequences may be bad; I'll not give him the money. But I think again, and say, if he sickens, it may bring him to reflection and repentance; I'll give it to him. Again I think; he may die from his sickness and his soul go to hell; may die from his sickness and his soul go to hell; I'll not give. Again, if he dies and goes to hell, his end may be a salutary warning to others; I guess I'll give it to him.' This comes of considering consequences; I hold in my hand a book, revered by this people as the Word of God. Read what it says of consequences. The prophet Isaiah, 58th chap, represents God as commanding to let the oppressed go free and break every yoke. If he the oppressed go free and break every yoke. If he had said not a word about consequences, we should trust and obey him. But hear:—

'Then shall thy light break forth as the morn-ing, and thine health shall spring forth speedily.'
'The Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones; and thou shalt be like a watered garden, a well of water whose waters fail not.

waste places. Thou shalt be called the Repairer of the Breach, the Restorer of paths to dwell in.' What a magnificent cluster of glorious promises! Now, this people are Bible believers, and yet they give the lie to God. They say, No: if we break the yoke, our throats will be cut; we shall lose trade and starve to death. My friends, God is the best paymaster; He pays every man as he goes along in well-doing. I know men have gone to the stake for well-doing, but they had in their souls a rich reward. Why be afraid of losing trade if you offend

tion, with a special request for the first copy issued, ter Cash' than for 'master Lash.' You know the

tion, with a special request for the first copy issued, without regard to the style of binding.

It was an unfortunate day for the slaveholding interest when it provoked Mrs. Stowe to the preparation of this work. The apologists and defenders of American slavery have raised a spirit which it will not be easy for them to lay again. The world is too deeply interested in this question to rest satisfied with their denial of the truth of Mrs. Stowe's picture.

As the Cabin found its way from house to house, and nation to nation, the question most naturally and most frequently suggested was:—Is this a true representation of a system now existing in America? In this Key, we have Mrs. Stowe's answer.

Of its merits, the Literary Examiner thus speaks: It is a book which most certainly will not weaken the impression that exists among thousands of English readers of the humanity and the genius of the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin—while it contains narrated scenes of Mrs. Stowe's actual experience, as pathetic, as humorous, as deeply tragic, as the most celebrated scenes of her novel, it presents also, from other sources, such details of terror and of misery, such appalling and irresistable evidence of what slavery really and undisguisedly is, and which no humanity or kindness can ever make other than it is—that the effect produced by the novel (the Cabin) cannot but be inferior to that which may be expected from its successor, if not in the vividness of the unpression at first produced, so far as reviews of the Key have appeared here, and there are not a few of them already, they all, with one consent, agree that Mrs. Stowe has fully made out the case. If there is any exception, it is some minor point. And the general sentiment, so far as reviews of the Key have appeared here, and there are not a few of them already, they all, with one consent, agree that Mrs. Stowe has fully and the exception, it is some minor point. And the general sentiment, so far as reviews of the Key have appeared here, and there are not a few of them

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, APRIL 29, 1853.

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. THE ANNUAL MEETING of THE AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the city of NEW YORK, AT THE CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOM, No. 539 BROADWAY, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11th, 1853,

mencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. THE BUSINESS MEETINGS of the Society will be hold in the large COMMITTEE ROOM of the same building, on the AFTERNOON of WEDNESDAY, May 11th, and on THURSDAY. It is very desirable that large delegations from all parts of the country shall be in attendance, no only at the public Anniversary, but at these subsequent private meetings for the transaction of important busi-ness in relation to proposed operations of the Society for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, PRESIDENT. WENDELL PHILLIPS, SECRETARIES.

SLAVE-TRADING IN BOSTON.

We congratulate the business public of Boston the opening of a new branch of trade. The attention of capitalists and men of enterprise, generally, is invited to the following advertisement in the Courier of

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS! FOR A SALE—The PULASKI HOUSE, at Savannah, and Furniture, and a number of PRIME NEGROES, accustomed to Hotel business.

The subscriber, desirous to retire from business, offers the above-named property for sale on accommodative terms.

ing terms. For particulars, apply to the proprietor on

the premises.

If not sold previous to the first of June, the house will be offered for rent to an approved tenant, who will purchase the Furniture and stock of Wines, Liquors, &c.

Savannah, April 19, 1853.

P. WILTBERGER.

Icont?

Who knows but Sims is one of the 'prime negroe thus offered to Boston enterprise? Boston is certainly the place to send to from Savannah, for a purchaser this stock of wines, liquors, and niggers, and the Courier is eminently the Organ through which it the slave believe the enterprise is going down. I propose to say a word on the pocket question. I hold that if the Anti-Slavery enterprise cannot be vindicated here, we must give it up.

If it will not work well pecuniarly, it must go down. God has consulted the pecuniary interests of his children as much as any, and the best thing should be offered to a discerning public.

> We remember, several years ago, when the Whig a good deal of sensation, and if we do not misremem-It cannot begin as withdrawn, with the apology of the editor that till forbid. Perhaps it would be well to add, as an inducement to purchasers, that any of the 'prime negroes' escaping to Boston, will be caught at the expens met of the City .- o.

JERRY SNEAK IN THE STATE HOUSE On Tuesday afternoon, the following Resolutions were

proposed in the Massachusetts Legislature, in response to certain Resolves passed by the Legislature of South Carolina and the City of Charleston, very properly expressing the just sense of that Empire and its capital of the services of Daniel Webster:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Mas sachusetts has received, with melancholy satisfaction, the resolutions of the General Assembly of South Carolina, and the proceedings of the city of Charleston, upon the occasion of the death of Daniel Webster. Differing with our great statesman, as most of the citizens of that State did, in many of the political opinions and measures which have agitated the country, we receive its eloquent tribute of respect and sympathy in the fraternal spirit in which it has been offered.

spirit in which it has been offered.

Resolved, That the memory of the great statesmen of South Carolina, Kentucky and Massachusetts, who have followed each other, in such rapid succession, to the resting-place which 'knows no party,' is cherished with pride; and the eloquent sentiments of condolence, expressed in the resolutions of a sister State and fellow mourner, are most sincerely reciprocated, in view of the loss which she and the nation have experienced in the death of him who so tenaciously guarded her honor, and added as much to the lustre of her history. death of him who so tenaciously guarded her and added so much to the lustre of her history.

These Resolutions have not been passed, to be sure but the fact that they could be reported, shows that Jerry Sneak is in the State House, and we are afraid that he will be in the ascendant. One would think it enough that Charleston should have kicked our Agent out of her purlieus for proposing to test, in the United States Courts, the Constitutionality of their selling our citizens as slaves, and that South Carolina should have reward. Why be afraid of losing trade if you offend the South? What is it compared with the North in enterprise, wealth and prospects! This nation is the North. The South is dependent. Talk of the South withdrawing! It is, as Mrs. Maria Child said, 'as if the town paupers should declare they would withdraw from the town, if they did not have more roast beef and plum pudding.' Ponder, if you please, what it says in the 28th chapter of Dout. of the consequences of hearkening to the Lord; how it closes—' thou shalt lend unto many nations and horrow of none.' That is what I call good capital, a full pocket. God is a good paymaster. Then look at the surses pronounced, in the same chapter, on those who refuse to hear and obey. I see nothing miraculous in all this—it is a natural consequence.

States Courts, the Constitutionality of their selling our citizens as slaves, and that South Carolina should have made a repetition of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the born citizens of Massachusetts is still going on there, without her being expected to make a servile acknowledgment of an insult so very clumsily disguised. All the response Massachusetts should make South Carolina, should be to pass a law for the correct the work of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the offence punishable as felony, and that the sale of the offence puni is a natural consequence.

But we are told of the millions of property in slaves, and asked if we suppose men will give up all this. Emancipation will not touch an atom of property. The value of the slave is in what he can produce. A man will work better for 'mas'! How the slaveholders will despise them!—q. olina touching our colored citizens,) the least she could

As a fitting pendant to the proposed servile reply to South Carolina, we find, among Tuesday's proceedings, a Resolution reported for taxing the people of Massachusetts to the tune of \$10,000, for a Statue to the man who disgraced and betrayed her on the 7th of March, deprecate a controversy with any man, and never for it, as long as he lives. We trust Massachusetts twice proposed to conduct our discussion, on those will be saved from this degradation. If there must be points where we are presumed to differ, without any a Statue erected to Mr. Webster, let it be paid for by reference to proving each other personally or histori-the men who paid for him while he lived and owned cally wrong; but with the sole purpose of illuminating him, and not by the State he misrepresented. The Bank-parlor of the Merchants' Bank, not the State and though I have been the assailed party, from the House, is the proper place for such an image to be set same source, for some dozen years, yet I proposed t

'UNUSUAL HARMONY.' The Commonwealth of Wednesday makes the follow-

ng remarks on the Cincinnati Convention :-

The composition of the recent Anti-Slavery Conven tion at Cincinnati seems to have been in equal propor-tions of 'hards' and 'softs'—old school and new school abolitionists—Garrisonians and Free Soilers.— For instance, its officers were as follows:—' [Here fol-lows a list of the officers of the Convention.] 'This indicates a degree of harmony in action unusual for our friend of the Liberator. We confidently expect Mr. Edmund Quincy will appropriately comment on the affair.

are certainly not disposed to disappoint. But the only ones; nor expose all his sophisms. But the first two or comment we can think of making is on the singular three columns of his illogical and immoral congerie lack of knowledge of Anti-Slavery Meetings evinced by are peculiar. They are susceptible of being mapped the editor. If he had been in the habit of attending out, -as it were a diagram, -where 'Falsity' will be them, he would have known that this 'harmony in action,' instead of being 'unusual on the part of his friend of the Liberator,' is the regular course of all me of 'guilt' in a public office, in regard to the rights Old Organization Meetings; -by 'harmony of action' of the colored children of our State; of 'smothering meaning, of course, a willingness on the part of persons convictions,' &c. &c.; and then he rung many a change on these low and base imputations, which every If he had attended any New England Convention for honorable mind scorns. And yet, such is his sense of the last five years, he would have found Free Soilers decency, that, in his last letter, he declares I ought to and Garrisonians acting amicably together, often as of- thank him for those vile arraignments. I cannot con ficers, always as members and speakers. And so of the sent to learn the laws of gratitude, any more than those American and Massachusetts A. S. Society Meetings. of honor or veracity, from such a teacher. They are open to all who are willing to join them, acepting their vital principle, and for all to speak in act and motive, Mr. Phillips made a general charge : them, whether members or not. The Commonwealth that, in the movement of himself and friends to get does not do justice to the members of its own party. Some of them are not afraid to attend our meetings. gave them 'one word of recognition, countenance of They have more pluck than the Commonwealth thinks. aid.' And we do not believe they ever had reason to complain of their treatment -

THE DINNER TO MR. HALE.

Dinner in honor of the Hon. JOHN P. HALE, will take plead ignorance of. place next Thursday, May 5th, at 2, P. M., in the Hall ver the Fitchburg Station, in this city. We hope that repeating his disproved assertion, with additions still a gathering, frequent and full, will assemble to pay this more offensive. These, I shall now examine. To save mark of respect to Mr. Halk for his many services to space, I shall state the substance of the points briefly, Freedom and Humanity. Though the compliment endeavoring to omit nothing of importance on his side. omes from 'The Free Democracy,' we are given to 1. To prove my interest and efforts in behalf of colunderstand that it is not intended to exclude any, of ored children, I said that, nearly twenty years ago, any party or of none, who are desirous of doing honor I reported to the Blind Institution, as one of its to Mr. HALE.

\$1, to be obtained at the Commonwealth office, 60 white.

ly note the two letters by Messrs. Squire and Bishor.

They afford a curious study to the metaphysical or the my acts, merely because he did not know of them. mon-sense reader. Here are two English Unitarian ministers; and what a different philosophy of human nature and the means of its elevation is theirs! The argument which can be drawn only from assumed omformer virtually tells us that the Gospel is to remove niscience,—but he represents the Blind Institution as a sin from the world by letting it alone, and by being 'private' institution. Now, he knows that it is one of careful never to offend the people who are committing the Public Charitable Institutions of the State, supthe sin! (It should be said, however, by way of exported and supervised by the State, and no more a planation, that this gentleman has been the pastor of a 'private' Institution than the Insane Asylum at Wor-Boston congregation, and associate of the ministers who cester or the Supreme Court. I was a Trustee appoint-have had nothing to say against the kidnapping of ed by the State. If he wanted to know what was done Thomas Sims from Boston, or against that Fugitive Law there, was it my duty to go and tell him or his to come under which the deed was done.) It is refreshing and ask me? Yet now, and after his plea of ignorance indeed, after reading such transparent nonsense (may had been taken away, he reaffirms that I never gave we be forgiven for saying what we mean!) to turn to them 'one word,' &c.

Then he goes on, in his reckless way: 'All that the Bishop's. By the way,-three weeks ago, the Christian abolitionists, all that the public knew, was that the Register published Mr. Squire's letter. Will it not only colored child, who, about that time, applied for oublish Mr. Bishop's?

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, is an exceed-child was refused because not of the age made necessaingly important document,-of which we made some sary for admission by the standing rules of the Institu-British Banner, (the organ of the Orthodox Dissent- why did he not say, further,-which also he must have ers of England,) is also telling.-In the Refuge will known,-that the mother was told that when the child be found an extract from Dr. Cahill's speech at Glas- should arrive at the admissable age, it would be received gow, on St. Patrick's day; a melancholy proof how ed? And further, too, that seven colored persons have wit and talent may be perverted, by sectarian prejudice been admitted to the Institution since? and bitter political hatred towards one country, into Such is his first untrue answer to my first disproof, another country ;-and all in the name of sacred Free- truths.*

Mr. Prime, one of the editors of that unmitigated proslavery sheet, the New York Observer, is one, and that he has been appointed to represent the American Bible the school the next day. My prompt and express an-Society at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Society at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign
Bible Society. The Boston Courier compliments the
Ray, Mr. Prime. If anything could make the assurance
know, and surely was not bound to know, all the con-Rev. Mr. Prime. If anything could make the assurance of his pro-slavery wickedness doubly sure, this does it. 'libel both man and God '-the man who has endeavored to parry the keen edge of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' by the lamb,—representing himself under that emblem of charges of falsehood and the like, (as we learn from the Courier that he has)-will find a courteous reception and an honored place on the platform of the British and too. Foreign Bible Society .-- M.

A OUESTION ANSWERED. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 4, 1853. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR :

Sin,-In your paper of the 1st inst., you have insert- er heard of the articles in the Common School Journal ed extracts from a letter received by you from an 'Eng-lish friend.' This correspondent asks you—'Who is ca''?' and then proceeds to make some rather unfriendly remarks. From the fact that this friend sneers Solicitor of Boston, I wrote that gentleman an opinion at Mr. Kelly's anxiety for souls, puts the word 'souls' in favor of their legal right to attend the white schools, in italies, and also suspects him as a humbug, one and against their being separated. Your friend is culpable in not referring to sources of information easily accessible in England respecting eise the manner and spirit of your correspondent.

I should have supposed that you knew Rev. Edmund are, that he 'broke his coronation onth,'- 'gave up his Kelly; but as you ask for information, I will supply it.

Mr. Kelly is a true man, a faithful and affectionate husband, a kind father, a genuine Christian, and a good min-ister of the gospel of Christ. By the gracious provdence of God, being encouraged by the Taunton Baptist Association and others, he has collected, partly in this coun- State, that I approved it, &c. try and partly in England, the sum necessary to redeem his wife and four children. While collecting in England, word'; because the Supreme Court subsequently confriends there recommended him to secure, by purchase, strued the statute away. his own freedom, lest the Fugitive Slave Law might Since my last letter, I find that I did not state the

REPLY OF HON. HORACE MANN TO WEN-DELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.

WEST NEWTON, April 19, 1853. W. L. GARRISON, Esq. :

DEAR SIR,-I sit down to an unwelcome task. who disgraced and settle aware of the disposition of the congaged in one in my life until first assailed. Last Whig minority which has the control of the State, by accident; but we can hardly think even them insensate lie duties, I found myself attacked, misquoted, manual ma enough to do an act which they must know will be re- ligned. I showed every charge of my assailant to be garded as an insult by the majority of the people, and untrue. He then opened upon me with a broadside of which will be remembered against every man that votes new ones; and this he has now twice repeated. I have make our discussion as impersonal as geometry. He spurns the peaceful proposition, and returns upon me with new accumulations of charges, longer and falser than before:—the number of his columns increasing arithmetically,-3:8:7; but the evil spirit of ther geometrically, -3:9:27. I cannot waive these attacks upon my personal character and conduct. I must deand new Soilers.— fend my integrity, as a prerequisite to defending any [Here fol'This inall for our too strongly, let him reflect how very easy a thing it

As before, I cannot reply to all Mr. Phillips's asse This confident expectation of the Commonwealth we tions of non-existing facts; nor his denial of existing In all odious and offensive ways, Mr. Phillips accused In addition to varied imputations of baseness, both o

To this, in my last, I gave eight distinct disproofs and then stopped, not because my evidence was exhausted, but because he stood irredeemably condemned Several of the facts I adduced were of a public charac-Our readers will bear in mind, that the Public ter, such as men of ordinary intelligence could no

To these, Mr. Phillips has made eight distinct replies

Trustees, that the colored children of the State should Gentlemen's tickets, \$2 each, and Ladies' tickets, be admitted there on precisely the same terms as the Mr. Phillips replies :- 'The meetings and records of

THE FIRST PAGE. We hope our readers will careful-But it is not enough for Mr. Phillips to affirm that

The Address to the churches of Great Britain, by the did he not add, what he must have known, that the mention last week .- Mr. Chesson's article, from the tion, and would have been refused, if white? And

the apology and defence of the 'sum of all villanies' in which he accompanies, also, with a retinue of other un-

2. The State Normal Schools, too, were Public Insti-To Excland. Among the multitude of clerical gentlemen who have taken wing for England this spring, Committee. My residence was in Boston, as Mr. Phildon religious anniversaries in May, we see that Rev. lips has indicated that he knew. Being there, an exlearn whether two colored pupils could be admitted to

versations Mr. Mann was holding in private,'-' in his We shall see if the man who, in slavery's defence, can parlor or private rooms at Bridgewater.' He never gave us 'one word ' in behalf of colored children.

innocence. Yes; and of the wolf in sheep's clothing,

3. Another disproof was, that 'nine years ago,' I

published articles and arguments in my Common School Journal, vindicating the right of colored children to attend school with the white ones. His reply is, in substance, as before :- 'I never sa

4. Being an officer of the State, when the question of

might infer that, in the estimation of your friend, all Mr. Phillips replies : That was 'a private document such anxiety is mere pretext; that souls have no existence, and that, because Mr. Kelly has thus far succeeded in his laudable undertaking, he must be an imposricated premises from which he draws his inference that I never gave them 'one word,' &c. He then goes on Mr. Kelly's case. But I do not wish further to criti- to compare my conduct to that of Charles I. of England; and some of the particulars of the comparison

eapture himself, on his return to his family.

His wife and now five children are in this city.

Mr. Kelly's agent, I shall be happy to receive any moneys for the purpose of aiding in their support.

I am, yours most respectfully,

J. GIRDWOOD.

Since my last letter, I find that I did not state the case in favor of myself so strongly as I should. Dr. Howg, the Director of the Institution, writes me:—'I have searched the records, and find the matter was brought before the Trustees in cansequence of an application, made through you, for admission of a colored child.' Yet, Mr. Phillips holds me up as never doing any thing for colored children!

6. I said that, in my Reports, I uniform the law as securing the same rights to the or dren as to the whites; that I labored to make the tice conform to the theory, and when I left the ferryship, it had nearly done so.

Mr. Phillips replies: This is an evalue then, in making a pretended quotation from my los Report, he is guilty of a suppression, which is posely made, (and, after our experience of that capable of doing in mutilating quotations, w can suppose it was not?) is base beyond the page language to describe. Speaking of Man not of the nation at large,—as I think the would suppose, from the way he has put it. scribing what she had done for the children of rigines, I went on to say, that 'when the equal, and constitutional rights of THE OUTCAST CRUAN rica were invaded, she armed her courts of with power to punish the aggressors; '-th by the words which I have capitalized, my of the wrong-doers and my sympathy for the un Those words he suppresses, and represent as talking gibberish about the 'equal, satural said stitutional rights of Africa.' And then he the passage he has garbled to be 's total ni sentation,' 'a gross misrepresentation,' &

Mr. Phillips cannot truthfully deny thee thing that he studied this Report, when it first appeard. find his pretence for carping; that he had this pret at least, before him now; that he was at Im Linu ron office up to the time his letter was printed in Thursday, and read the proofs, or had a chance i them, and then that he sent out this mar

7. I said that the statute of 1845 did not exmention colored children, and therefore, in colifius the laws, I added a commentary to give it the true is terpretation in favor of the colored children

Mr. Phillips replies :- 'Any codification must but been made after the Supreme Court's session, and a after my criticisms. Of course, therefore, that don me

nelong to this discussion.'

Now, the codification bears date Nov. 296, 180. The session of the Supreme Court at which the desire in Roberts vs. Boston,—the colored child who seed for being excluded from a white school, was not helial March, 1850. Yet, Mr. Phillips says, 'Any coling tion must have been made after the Supreme Conti session.' That is, supposing his readers night noting the means of detecting the misstatement, he tells then I was right, and Mr. Mann was wreag; for Jone ber, 1849, came after March, 1850.

8. I said, I always made it a point, whenever I was to visit schools in any town or city where a separate existed, to visit the colored school.

Mr. Phillips replies-' Of course he did.' 'h wa the formal routine of his office.' Mr. Phillips and know better. For example: had I visited all the schools in Boston whenever I visited the colored when it would have taken me, at the rate of four a dat. about a month of school time. How was it possible me to do what he says I did 'of course'! He i meant special attention. And if he says, I been special attention ' of course,' then how can be re that I never gave them 'one word.' &c.

I have now closed the eight specifications all his defences, as I did the original charge this is not all. He has the hardihood to affirm the 'facts' set forth in these disproofs 'only d my guilt.' And he gays, further, that even if opposed the separate education of colored childs articles published with the full responsibility [my] name,' though he might not have used to sise phrase he did, yet he should still asset same in substance, namely, that he [I] never; any substantial or public assistance.' Cert never should have charged upon him so wicked as he has here declared he would do; but he must himself best. Were not my Common School June and my Reports ' public'?

Mr. Phillips's first argument is this, that I said to ing and did nothing, because he did not know it.
second argument is that I said nothing and did not because I did not accompany him to the house to ought in a not less sincere and more effecti And his third argument is, that when he berief Legislature, I ' was not there'; and when he den

But let me here ask why I have not as good arig criminate and malign him, because, when I had a con on my hands as great and sacred as his; and pelis ed more labor for it each year in his life, he did not help me. Let me, for a m adopt his language, and see how it sounds. We held meetings, under every conceivable discours in behalf of all the children in the State, bis white, ' I charge that Mr. Phillips was as When, at Teachers' Institutes, I taught all day, how every evening, performed all drudgeries, and en with my broom in the morning to sweep the school to shame the people for their slovenliness that Mr. Phillips was not there,' &c. &c.

But, no; this is not according to his phile Wherever Mr. Phillips happens to be, there is Jeru and the Temple. If Kossuth pleads for Huger, Father Mathew for Temperance, or the friends of cation for their cause, without first going to be a benediction, they get his malediction. His 'add ness? is large enough for all white mu, esset to Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

Before leaving this topic, I wish to correct on into which I know many well-meaning person been led by Mr. Phillips and others. They last made to believe that the Common School of Mand setts were not open to colored children, at all. ever since I had any official connection with them, the towns and cities of the State, except four, ored children went to the Common Schools of Schools promiseuously with the whites. And, is excepted cases, they had separate Gramus Sch which they had free admission, just as the white had to theirs. In Boston, the teacher of the co School had the same salary (\$1500) with the test of the other Grammar Schools. The hardship in their being treated as a separate class obliged to go by white Schools, often to distances; and, in a very few cases, (I think towns only,) in their being excluded from Schools. These were facts to be regretted i but not so had as many have supposed

I have examined, so much at length, Mr. manner of argument, his ability to make first make them, and to mutilate his oppose that, on the residue of his letter I shall stall He says Henry Clay, Orville Desey, Month

and others, (besides me,) have speken of his death tory, unsparing and undiscriminating o so far they were right. It was the only i all their wretched arguments,their fallacies together. Pro-clavery and more converts and silenced more of petually dinning this world-known act ears, than by all else they ever said. resource, when every other argument falls only the Clays and the Stuarts did this; h as Dr. Wn. Ellery Channing, and home including many of the colored people th the same, as I have heard from their own light

Speaking of his recent speech, Mr. Phili if my claim is [so] ludicrously exaggers only make me a laughing-stock, and so so done." Not so. Irreparable harm is done to cause, and especially to all reforms, when cates and champions bring contempt up by their infinite conceit, and awaken diagnitheir object by universal abuse. Especial cause, the decorousness of the advocate ab his argument convinces. Concrit, rabids the law calls 'matice against all mankind, minds of men into a repellant state. Such subs APR eech, does vi workers. I Worcester ws by a pati

ews by a part the organ of ad raged al-recks and des-ight I schist ld king, who are built, by f my majesty Next : Mr. 1 itempted to p inflict any se quote the wh

He fabricates mple: In my Ir. Phillips, oth for the re Mr. Mann's
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ent with Hell hether public of Mr. Phillips of ng the old que not advanced erates the old Mr. Sumner, dge or marshal zingly loose. a judge until hed. If the ve afterwards ve over the gov te or confirm de ground to su ves that any ers of the r all the iniqu

th President judge who after tives. A jud s made to p , but only const efore, among ointments. I ; but on a m no better tha zles, which, th ay, can be prould suffer the ad so he constru cities of the ning immoral last election w t Pierce, and

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e says he has-he la Jew,-the d the Jew on Su ratur' come in in't he see that analogy to his tner, whose su keep shop Satu oney drawer ev acts his full a So of his Conner y, who kept one raband article it was reasonabl ce. The whole f ified state of y a faw dozens the soul-destroy

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children.

Mr. Phillips, having accused me of Jesuitism put it,-after de-hildren of the absto prove the charge by Jesuitism, and now fasten that Jesuitism on me. I have no heart o the equal, natural asy curtabers of Atd any severer punishment upon him for this than the whole case from my last letter :-bricates both premises and conclusions. For exthus showing, , my condemnation

my last letter, I made a remark, on which my in his last, made a comment. I collate ps, in his last, made a comment.

along the Atlantic coast, strewing it with

I dead men. 'Ah, yes,' said he, ' that was the thislled so!' The other case was that of an

she said. 'Is not this great Babylon that I

by the might of my power and for the honor

Maan's Remark. Mr. Phillips's Comment. 'This is virtually the Jesuits' rule, that prom-ises are binding, not as the supposed a party sense in parties understand them, he party but as the promisor secretly intended. That is, a man may swear one thing, and mean another, and God justifies him!'

est ideas compose the whole substance of Mr. comment? A Jesuit plainly enough, but

the can't get a 'definite answer' from me in reconstitutional point. Let him cease his matacks upon my character and conduct, and he me to the best answer I am able to give. deeply interested in that question as he, and be convinced, as a sick man would desire to bo

wint. Would that it did ; for then would not my ng and election be sure? Not that I would have should I not take advantage of it, just as he spread." vantage of our ' covenant with Death and agreewith Hell,' to transact his business under it, blic or private?

lips occupies the next two columns in discusld question whether Free Soilers can innohold offices. State or national. But he anced a new idea on the subject. He merely the old ones, that if Mr. Hale, as President, mner, as Senator, should nominate or confirm marshal, they would be personally responsible acts which those officers should do. This is oose. If the President appoints a judge, he If the Senate confirms a marshal, they wards no more power over him than they the governor of Canada. Should they nomonfirm a man whom they know, or have reason nd to suspect will execute the Fugitive Slave on I admit they would be guilty : but who bethat any Free Soiler would ever do so? The of the Constitution are just as responsible President would be for honestly appointing be who afterwards should rob jurors of their pree. A judge is not appointed, nor are approprinade to pay him, that he may do unconstitutionat only constitutional acts. I voted for Mr. Hale. re, among other things, that we might have good Had he needed but one vote to be el, Mr. Phillips would not have given that one but on a mere casuistical whim, as it seems to no better than those metaphysical or mathematical , which, though they can be proved true in one can be proved false in a hundred ways, -he all suffer the reign of slavery to continue forever. so he construes my vote, given to get rid of the cities of the Fugitive Slave Law, as an act of ing immorality. Nay, he adds, 'Every voter in st election was responsible for the election of Presie not as good a right to use, when I had a cause it as his ; and performas well say that the Mexican

esponsible for slavery and polygamy in Utah, after hey did all they could to prevent its conquest. Yet this very letter, Mr. Phillips affirms that 'goveat is a necessary evil. Well, can we have a govmment without any governors? But if he will not ote for any one officer whatever, and consigns to ition every body who does, where is his 'neces-Ty government to come from? Hear, then, the ion of the whole matter. 1. We must have a rament; it is a 'necessary evil,' an ordinance of and a fatality of the race. And, 2. Our duty to e makes it a damnable sin to vote for any offiin this government.

tat, then, will Mr. Phillips do! He will let others shake ree of Death, while he picks up and cats its fruit ! ays he has heard of a firm composed of a Christian 1 Jew,-the Christian keeping shop on Saturday, the Jew on Sunday. Didn't the old 'De te fabula come into his mind when he told this story It he see that only one point was wanting to make logy to his own case complete? Suppose a silent her, whose superfine conscience would not allow him ep shop Saturday or Sunday; but who goes to the drawer every Monday morning, and quietly ets his full share of the profits.

& of his Connecticut story about the Christian fau , who kept one unregenerate son to sell the morally and articles which they manufactured. Surely, at was reasonable compared with Mr. Phillip's pracca. The whole family obtained support from the unifed state of but one member in it. But here, nig a low dozens of abolitionists thrive and grow fat the nul-destroying wickedness of more than three loss of unconverted voters. Not one sacrificed for hiny, but tens of thousands for one !

la this connection, Mr. Phillips writes out at length Visit he considers the meaning of my vote for Mr. Hale, m actumn. I hold the view of the Connecticut deato be much more orthodox, who, in 1848, endorsed owing on his ballot : 'Oh, Lord ! I hold it to be duty of the citizen to vote under the government protects him. But I am in a great strait and ag mind as to the candidate I should support. Sanc-Lord, for the good of the country, the ballot I cast, which, on the whole, I give for General

leave passing to another topic, I wish to vindicate s immed I made, that for sixty-four years, no Presiti had ever been called upon to do any constitutional for the return of fugitive slaves. Mr. Phillips thinks ect, and refers to Shadrach's case. I had not ten Shadrach's case, nor the application of Dr. of Georgia, in which Mr. Fillmore played so ble a part. But in neither of these cases was there engracy that demanded interference; and John P. rould have burnt off his right hand before he ald have done either of those deeds. This is a matof opinion, perhaps, and Mr. Phillips has a perfect I refer to it only to state my view of the a, because I do not mean to leave a single errostatement behind me.

But he aids, 'If Mazzini sent Kossuth a letter agh the Austrian mail,' is he responsible for Mar-d Haynau's crimes? Certainly he is, on Mr. Philphilomphy. On Mazzini's and mine, not. The whole ing is in a nutshell. If a government is so wicked it we must abjure all connection with it, and can do

consistently receive nothing from it. On the other tence next preceding the quotation I made from his erefore, as signalized Mr. Phillips's late hand, if I honestly believe that I may participate in the righteous duties even of a government partially bad, then I may vote under it, or take office under it. But the case of a coordinate branch of the government. rast harm, not only to the cause, but to all I never heard of but two cases which his late boastings. When I was a Trustee of If I believe that any recognition of it makes me a partner in its guilt, then I must separate myself from it by
say a few words, at the close, on that 'round and top' ter Lunatic Hospital, I was asked for the tient who was hyperbolically monomania of self-esteem. I told him of a storm that

rights will his duties permit him to enjoy? Not one, sitions, taken consecutively, are in substance these: that comes from 'a covenant with death and an agree- 1. 'The voter, being in some States under an exment with hell.' Not one, that comes from what Mr. press, and in all, under an implied oath to the Consti-Phillips calls, in this very letter, 'a magnificent conspi-tution, is legally bound to help catch fugitive slaves, if racy against justice.' Not one, that comes from voluntary required to do so by a Marshal.' See his Letter of paying 'the captain of a gang of horse-thieves,' as March 21. he says again. But he exonerates himself from guilt, in 2. 'Gentlemen of the Convention, I pray you to make paying taxes for the support of our government, because he must pay taxes 'or starve'! Starve, then, and as to bring them under an express or implied oath to save your soul!

collector, as to refuse, and have his property distrain-ed,—especially as that might incur some half per will ever pray.' Signed, 'Wendell Phillips,' and othcent. additional for costs. The Quakers and Non-con-ers. See Mr. Phillips's Petition in the Liberator of formists did not think so. Not a volition of theirs went March 4, \$c., with requests that the Petitions, when into the public treasury. But Mr. Phillips compromises filled, may all be sent to him. to save the half per cent., and in the same moment ex- 3. 'When women obtain this right to vote and to claims, 'Compromise is the American Devil.'

duress? Because, 'Suppose I refuse, government takes my house, sells it, and takes the money.' And so this sanctifies his paying money to carry back Thomas or codicil to the petition itself? If such are his opinstitutes duress, and thus takes off the guilt from Mr. no 'lack of frankness' here? Did he not 'smother his Phillips's houl, why cannot I get absolution at the same convictions' at all, and play at 'Compromise' with shrine? This otherwise glorious sun of American Republicanism, rising for the healing of the nations, with same mental reservations,—nullifying his purpose and ut one foul spot on its resplendent disk, shall I strike stultifying himself,-when he 'besieged the door of the it down and leave the world in darkness?—these children Legislature,' or petitioned the Boston Aldermen for the of the State, these matrons, these schools, and churches, use of Faneuil Hall, or Congress on the subject of slaand glorious charities and philanthropies, all organized very, or signed the 'mammoth Latimer petition' and at work, shall I consign them to the murderer, the Does not this present the subject of the Right of Petideeply interested in that question as ac, and ravisher, the incendiary and the Vandal, or else vote?—
tion in somewhat of a new light? Was it the object of both governments, State and National, to secure by constraint as a sick man would desire to be

1. 'Refuse to join it.' And yet, it is within bounds to say, that if all the points in which a man can join in a government were counted out and set down, Mr. be terse as well as terrible. In the last column of his Phillips joins in thousands where he refuses to join last letter, within the space of fire consecutive lines, he custom-houses, light-houses, roads, schools, churches, the right to vote is no sin. 2. 'The exercise of that colleges, courts,—against the religious society to which right is.' 8. 'Many will vote,'—that is, many wohe may belong, and the stock company in which he men will vote, if invested with the power. Christ may invest,—he has a Per Contra of two items only,—
refusing to vote and to be voted for. He petitions school committees, city government, State government, United States government, while he pronounces the very act of holding office, and being the subjects of peition, to be a sin. From the day when his body was does not send Sims to boudage; he only pays the monbrought into the world by a licensed midwife, till the last anxious prayer is said over him by a priest canonically and legally ordained; and he is laid in a mawhere they are under an express or implied oath to on a hearse hired of a body-politic, and deposited in incorporated Mount Auburn,—during all this period faces, that 'it is a measure of vital importance to the from birth to marriage, and from marriage to death, he welfare and progress of the State,' and one of 'the lives, moves and has his being, under the law,-under most important of civil reforms'! hell. From his genesis to his exodus, he sits down at the common banquet of life, eats more unclean things and still do it conscientiously; and then, to them, it than were prohibited by the Mosaic code, drinks of every will be 'no sin.' If so, then do not all his accusations Circean cup that government mingles, and while he against Free Soilers fall to the ground? consigns his table-companions to perdition for their in-dulgence, expects to go to heaven himself on 'Total Ab-yet taken. I am willing to suppose that hideous wrongs and cooks by the common fire, --only insisting all the time rance or superstition, that they involve no moral guilt. that he will stand back far enough behind those who But though the doer should stand exculpated, yet all

ways, while he mingles with it and upholds it in ten loss, just as certainly as contact with fire brings pain thousand, others, seeing his 'sacrifice,'—such 'sacriSo Mr. Phillips prays that women may be allowed to
fices' as walking by day and sleeping by night, under
vote; knows that they will violate their express or imhis list? How many can he ever expect to have, while he Phillips said, a little before this, that he claimed 't taining that men who are legal voters shall not vote; and Practice of 'Diabolism' in proof. but that women who are not legal voters shall be made But now look at the Logic by which he defends his

because he abstains from suffrage, while he does every would defend Daniel Webster's right to speak, and Orthing else, is like that of John Caphart in the 'Res- ville Dewey's right to lecture, and the colored man's

logging, do you inquire into the circumstances, to see what the fault has been, or if there has been any?

only the pure ether of the empyrean; he holds himself Here, he forces the indulgences upon all we far aloft by that 'golden, everlasting chain' which whether sought for or not, and gives them gratis. Homer says was let down from heaven by the Sire of gods and men. But, alas! while suspended at this pericalled Thugs, who traversed the country from side to

frage question.' I reply: Government is a necessity, worse than a covenant with Death and an agreem and our government, on the whole, a great good. I arraign him, on his 'death and hell' definition of it. He Mr. Editor, this controversy has been eminently pa

Supreme Court as the law of the land 'until set aside,' his convictions of duty. But this controversy has bee Congressional oath does not bind me to an implicit rules, as I am the party assailed, the closing word be obedience to the decisions of that tribunal. On the longs to me. There are great questions between th them where there is no difference, but fails to make might have their cooperation at the polls. I therefor them where there is. Both my positions are entirely propose to Mr. Phillips, again and for the third tim satisfied by the obvious distinction that, as mere citizens, we are subordinate (except in cases of conscience) shall be so directed as to make political principles more to the Supreme Court; but as members composing the luminous, instead of political characters less estimable Congress of the United States, we are co-ordinate with As neither of us is a candidate for any public office, w that body, and in a large class of cases may even set do not come within that great moral rule which justifie the decisions of that Court aside—as we did in one the public discussion of private vices or delinquencie instance last winter.

Mr. Phillips knows of no opinion of Gen. Jackson which would cover the ground I took in my last letter, The exchange profanely calls a clergyman smoking in the remotest way to uphold it, then we can on this subject of co-ordinate authority. In the senin the street, a theological steam engine in breeches.

a chasm wide as that between heaven and hell.

But Mr. Phillips says he has a 'right' to his 'property.' I admit this, in its fullest sense. But the question here is not one of rights, but of duties. What

But, secondly, he argues that he may as well sit down and write his check on the bank, and give it to the tax-

hold office, I shall immediately argue that they ought laims, 'Compromise is the American Devil.'

But again, Mr. Phillips pays under duress! How not to exercise it.' See Mr. Phillips's letter of April

Well, if half per cent. additional for costs con- ions, 'should he not have plainly said so '? Was there but a soul all damned into selfishness and egotism, as the saving of his house, and half per cent. for costs? But what is Mr. Phillips's remedy for a government what they despise, execute, and believe a soul-destroy-under which it is so wicked to vote? 'Refuse to join in grain. Really, on these principles, what we thought ner for that purpose; but if he is resolved to be it, and then others, seeing our sacrifice, "light will the ever-execrable Twenty-First Rule was not so very bad a Rule after all. It only saved people from show

one. Against post-offices, copy-rights, patent laws, has these three propositions:-1. 'The possession of ogany coffin that has paid custom-house duties, carried help catch fugitive slaves; he only gets the Conven-

government, any complicity with which is death and But perhaps Mr. Phillips, will say that women may

In this 'hell' of a government, he washes may be done, yet under such circumstances of igno stir it up and keep it going, to escape being personally singed.

2. If Mr. Phillips abjures the government in two order of the universe, it must result in suffering and the protection of the government, being educated at its plied oath to the Constitution if they do not vote, and dent Pierce, and for all the ordinary constitutional acts be may do. That is, for appointing pro-slavery governments and pro-slavery judges for the new territories!

public schools, and at Harvard College, inheriting patromait 'sin' if they do; knows that 'many will vote; 'monies, having order instead of violence in his neighborhood, and marriage instead of concubinage in his cumstances as will not incur personal guilt, yet he also house,—others seeing these immense 'sacrifices,' [!] knows that the inevitable natural consequences of their 'LIGHT WILL SPREAD.' This kind of light has been wrong-doing will be visited upon themselves and the spreading for twenty years, - and with what result? world for ever! Now, this is not Ethics, but Diabol-In other words, how many non-voters has Mr. Phillips on ics,-I must have a new word for a new iniquity! Mr. exhibits the ridiculous and perverse spectacle of main- know right from wrong.' And he offers this 'Theory

> horrible doctrines. I will refer, though with condensa-Mr. Phillips's idea of escaping responsibility, merely tion, to every one of his arguments or analogies. H right to enlist in the militia, and any man's right to "Question by Counsel .- In these cases of private belong to any religious denomination, and to worship in the things that have been done under these rights. But * Answer by Cophart.—That's none of my business; is it possible he can be so blind as not to see that the do as I am requested. The master is responsible.' right to speak, to lecture, to defend one's country of I get all the good I can out of the government, says keep the peace, to investigate and choose one's religious Mr. Phillips. When the tax-gatherer comes, 'I do as I faith, and to worship God, are, every one of them mr equested.' The government is 'responsible.'
>
> The truth is clear. On my theory,—on the Free Soilers' theory,—the path of duty is plain. Because 'sin,' and non-voting, for the voter, be perjury, then government is a 'necessity,' we take part in those de- voting, in all forms and under any conceivable circum artments of it which involve no violation of the stances, is wrong. There is no way to vote without in Higher Law.' But Mr. Phillips's theory, while it profes- curring either moral evil or natural evil, -generally ses the greatest abstract holiness, necessitates the great- both, always the latter. Mr. Phillips, therefore, peti est practical guilt. I do not now mean guilt of motive, tions to make all women offenders. It is a thousand but wrong in action,-a distinction I shall dwell upon times worse than the old Popish doctrine of Indulgen below. He soars above the earth; he will not contam | ces. There, they sold indulgences to commit sin only inate himself with any of its impurities; he will breathe to customers who applied, and had the money to pay

> ous height, if he relinquishes his hold to clutch even at side, decoyed strangers to travel with them, by showing one of the good things which government bestows, in all acts of apparent kindness and courtesy, then fell briefer time than while my pen makes this dash, — upon them and murdered and robbed them. Should Mr. Phillips is in the bottomless Tophet.
>
> Mr. Phillips petition the East India Company to make Mr. Phillips is in the bottomless Tophet.
>
> But if I am wrong in sueing, that does not Thuggery lawful, throughout all its dominion. make Mr. Mann right in voting, says he. It is that many would become Thugs, and that all who did amazing that Mr. Phillips does not see, that while not become so would violate some 'express or implied he judges and condemns ME on his theory, he de- oath,' he would have a case exactly parallel to the one fends HIMSELF on mine. He arraigns me on the 'suf- he now defends. For can Thuggery itself be any thing

> replies: Government is a 'necessary evil.' Why ful to me, and, I fear, not useful to the public. I re should not I enjoy its advantages as well as you?
>
> Mr. Phillips thinks he has detected me in an inconcause of Human Freedom, and I honor the self-denial of sistency, because I once spoke of the decisions of the any man, who, at great sacrifices, subjects his life to and at another time, said that the Court had given 'an now protracted, I suppose, far beyond what either of authoritative decision,' while I now hold that the the parties to it originally expected. According to all whole, perhaps, Mr. Phillips makes about the proper anti-slavery voters and non-voters, which I should be number of distinctions; but the trouble is, he makes willing to discuss; for I have long wished that we HORACE MANN.

REV. E. A. STOCKMAN.

Cummington, April 3, 1853.

Mr. Editor:

A religious society, under the ministry of Rev. E. A.

Stockman, held its first meeting here yesterday, and a soul-stirring meeting it was. Mr. Stockman is a powerful and uncompromising foe of oppression, in every form—of the cold and merciless superstition and intolerance that pervades the theology of our churches—of every thing that stands between the unfettered soul of every thing that stands between the unfettered soul of man and his Maker. Mr. S. has had calls (tempting in a pecuniary point of view) to preach for several different congregations; but in each of which he would be more or less fettered on the subject of American slavery. He has refused them all, and comes here, in the face of the bitterest opposition, of obloquy, detraction and ridicule from the old societies, to preach to a congregation poor, it may be, in purse, but rich in hunanity, and untrammelled by sect or party.

I should like to give you an abstract of his sermons

SALLIE HOLLEY.

This eloquent advocate of truth and justice, in oppoconsidering the very unfavorable state of the weather and the speaker succeeded in rivetting the attention, if not in enlisting the sympathies, of her audience. Cold and hard must be the heart that can resist her el-

equent and touching appeals.

Should Miss Holley visit Dover again, she will reseive a cordial welcome, and call out an overflowing

ernation among the past were swamped in trying to the time. All the boats were swamped in trying to take the first trip ashore.

To add to the horrors of the scene, the fire reached

were saved, found themselves on an uninhabited island, without water, where they remained 46 hours in a condition of intense suffering. Finally, by firing a cannon, they attracted the attention of some whaling vessels lying 5. Magdalen bay, a few miles off, who came to their assistance with provisions, and finally took Hingham, New Hall,

for school instruction as boys? Now the latter have de-cidedly the advantage; for the high schools to which they are admitted, while girls are not admitted, allow of more thorough mental culture than it is possible for the grammar schools to afford. What justice or propriets is there in this distinction? Is it worthy of Boston? Is grammar schools to afford. What justice or propriety is there in this distinction? Is it worthy of Boston? Is it not a fact that, as a general thing, girls take to learning as well, or even better, than boys? Why should they not be on a footing of equality, then, as to opportunities in the pursuit of it? Can any body tell why? Over in Charlestown they understand this matter. If the city fathers doubt the engerness with which female intellect advances to mental culture, or its capacity, or its success, let them visit the fine high school that thrives at the base of the monument. If they still doubt, let them go among the female teachers of Boston, talk with some of the best, and see if they do not say they are graduates from the Charlestown public schools. In this matter of treating the sexes on a footing of equality, as to schools, Faneuil Hall is behind Bunker Hill. This should be the case no longer. Everygirl should be entitled, as of right, to the splendid dowry which a well-conducted high school can furnish. It is the most precious gift that a fortunate community can bestow; and Boston will not do its whole duty uncan bestow; and Boston will not do its whole duty uncan bestow; and Boston will not do its whole duty until it makes ample provision for its distribution to every one of its deserving daughters. We hope this movement for a high school will be successful.—Boston Post.

Boston Post.

Big MEETING AT LOWELL. On Sunday, May 1st, an Anti-Slavery meeting will be held at Wells' Hall, in Lowell;—to be attended by PARKER PILLSBURY and (probably) STEPHEN S. FOSTER.

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co .- The attention of our readers is called to the list of valuable books published and to be published by Mesers. Jewett & Co., advertised in another column. Their's is now one of the largest publishing houses in New England. And what is not a little burden' of these lectures will be—the danger. insing nouses in New England. And what is not a little to their credit, they have tried the experiment, and succeeded, of publishing only works of a genuine value, whose tendency is to make the world wiser and better, and thus hasten along 'the good time coming' when every man shall know God as his Father, and Man as every man shall know God as his Father, and Man as his Brother. We hardly need single out any of the books in their list, as above the others worthy of special commendation, at this time. Some of them we have already noticed, and shall notice others as we have leisure and opportunity.—Hartford Republican.

THE SLAVE TRADE .- We learn from a credible source THE SLAVE TRADE.—We learn from a credible source that three Portuguese captains and one Catalan merchant arrived from Cuba by the Cherokee and Black Warrior steamers, and are now in this city, making arrangements for despatching vessels to the coast of Africa, to engage in the slave trade between that coast and Cuba. They have already contracted for three clippers, to be built at Baltimore, and are making other preparations in this city.

pers, to be built at Baltimore, and are making other preparations in this city.

It is known that there are in this city several mereantile houses engaged in the slave-trade, and that half a dozen vessels have recently left this and other American ports for the African coast. These vessels clear for some Cuban port, where they never arrive; and being provided with false papers, and sailing under the American flag, they succeed in reaching the coast, obtaining cargoes of slaves and landing them in Cuba, with the connivance and complicity of the Spanish authorities. ance and complicity of the Spanish authorities. New York Times.

short five from Boston and Albany, in one of the pleasantst and healthiest regions of the Ver England. The air is pure and bracing, and the little valley about the Establishment is surrounded by wood-grown hills, with shady walks, and abundantly supplied with springs of the purel, known slaver, and companion of the Venus, presented hereaft of Curacos. Her true character was inmediately suspected; but the local government, in spite of existing treaties, satisfied itself with warning her off. Shep-ceeded to Porto Plata, with intentions to await there a new equipment from Trimisdad & Caba. However, the authorities of that small place acted with most praise-worthy real and energy. As soon as she was suspected, General Pelletier, the Commandant-at-Arms, visited her, and, his suspicions being confirmed, she was did under an embargo. The supreme government of the Republic, having received information of these circumstances, dispatched one of their men-of-war to Porto Plata, and conveyed the Ceres to the city of Shant Domingo, where the master and his crew were arraigned before the Supreme Court, and found guilty of having been engaged in the traffic of slaves, declared piracy by the laws of the Republic. The Captain, who calls himself Tomassina, has been sentenced, with his mater and pilot, to two years' in prison, and the rest of the cure to one year. The vessel is claimed by the Dominican Government as a prize.

For The Cleveland Herald gives the particulars of a recent temperance movement on the part of the women of Ashland, Ashland Co., Ohio, to restrain the liquor traffic, which is quite novel. The Herald says: 'Some hundred of them, backed by gentlemen, proceeded to the grocery of Anthony Jacobs, and served the particular of a recent temperance movement on the part of the women of Ashland, Ashland Co., Ohio, to restrain the liquor traffic, which is quite novel. The Herald says: 'Some hundred of them, backed by gentlemen, proceeded to the grocery of Anthony Jacobs, and asset the particular of the proposition of t

On the 28th ult., the bill to prevent fu-

The Providence Methodist Conference closed I should like to give you an abstract of his sermons of to-day, but I forbear, knowing the crowded state of your columns.

ADELPHOS.

ADELPHOS.

ADELPHOS.

ADELPHOS.

The Conference passed resolutions denouncing American Negro Slavery and the Fugitive Shave Law, which it declared 'most barbarous, cruel, unjust, and wicked.'

The Ursuline Convent matter has bee This eloquent advocate of truth and justice, in opposition to robbery and wrong, lectured at the Town Hall in Dover, according to notice, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst. The number in attendance was large, The Black Swan.'-Miss Greenfield sailed

in the Cunard steamer Asia, on her last trip, for Europe. She engaged a first cabin state-room, and was accompanied by her manager, Mr. Kemp, (white,) two serving women, (white,) and a young serving man, (white)

Fugitive Slave.—A negro was seen to run down to the river on the Kentucky side, near Jamestown, on Sunday, and jumping into the river and cross over to the Ohio side, landing near Pendleton. After verting himself, for he was very much fatigued, he started off for the hills. Shortly after, two white men were seen to ride down to the edge of the river and cross over. They were in pursuit of the negro, who was a runaway slave. They had tracked him to the river, and ascertained he had crossed over. They had chased him from near Alexandria, the county seat of Campbell county. We have not learned whether the slave has yet been re-captured.—Cincinnati Gaz.

After striking, the Independence backed off, but finding eight feet of water in her hold, Capt. Sampson ordered the pilot to run her ashore on the beach, at a spot 300 yards from land. There the ship took fire from the intense heat of the furnaces; the flames spreading rapidly, and creating the most frighful consternation among the passengers, a heavy surf running at the time. All the boats were swamped in trying to make the first trip ashore.

To add to the horrors of the seene, the fire reached Fugitive Slave .- A negro was seen to ru

Motices of -Aleetings, &c.

To add to the horrors of the scene, the fire reached the powder magazine, which exploded, scattering the fragments in every direction. Many of the passengers were blown into the sea, and others jumped, and were immediately carried off by the strong current that was sweeping from the shore. Many who had previously reached the shore were unable to render any assistance, and were obliged to remain passive spectators of the destruction of hundreds of men, women and children, by fire and in the sea.

The number actually lost has been variously estimated at from 150 to 200. The ship finally swung round broadside to the beach, where the coal also took fire, and she was totally destroyed. The passengers who were saved, found themselves on an uninhabited island, without water, where they remained 46 hours in a constitution of the coal also took fire, and she was totally destroyed. The passengers who were saved, found themselves on an uninhabited island, without water, where they remained 46 hours in a constitution of the color of the colo , Union Hall Tuesday, Town Hall Wednesday .Thursday,

And why should not girls enjoy as good opportunities for school instruction as boys? Now the latter have deble care to secure places for and give notice of the lec-

which tures?
Without further notice, it may be understood, that

LORING MOODY will lecture on Slavery in

and perils of being a Christian, in this country Friends are requested to make all needful arrange

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold a mee Concord, Mass., on Sunday, May 1. In East Stoughton, Saturday evening and Sunday, May 7 and 8. Subject: Progress of individual and social Man; and the obstacles in the way of true Progress, especially. war and slavery.

PLACE WANTED—in the country, for a likely colored boy, in his thirteenth year, and large of his age. He is desirous to go upon a farm. Application may be made to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

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with pleasure this announcement. The collected writ-ings of such a man are an invaluable contribution to our literature, more particularly when compiled by so ripe a scholar as Dr. Park. The Memoir glows with all the fervid enthusiasm of the Editor. Complete Encyclopædia of Music,

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POETRY.

From the Scioto Gazette. RAIN ON THE ROOP.

When the humid storm-clouds gather Over all the starry spheres, And the melancholy darkness Gently weeps in rainy tears : 'Tis a joy to press the pillow Of a cottage chamber bed. And to listen to the patter Of the soft rain overhead

> Every tinkle on the shingles Has an echo in the heart, And a thousand dreamy fancies Into busy being start ; And a thousand recollections Weave their bright hues into woof. As I listen to the patter

There in fancy comes my mother, To survey the infant sleepers, Ere she left them till the dawn. I can see her bending o'er me, As I listen to the strain Which is played upon the shingles By the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph sister, With her wings and waving hair, And her bright-eyed cherub brother, A serene, angelic pair. Glide around my wakeful pillow With their praise or mild reproof, As I listen to the murmur

And another comes to thrill me With her eyes delicious blue; I forget, as gazing on her, That her heart was all untrue; I remember that I loved her As I ne'er may love again, And my heart's quick pulses vibrate To the patter of the rain.

There is nought in art's bravuras That ean work with such a spell In the spirit's pure, deep fountains, Whence the holy passions swell, As that melody of nature-That subdued, subduing strain. Which is played upon the shingles By the patter of the rain.

EPRING .- A NEW VERSION.

' Come, gentle Spring ! ethereal mildness, come ! ' Oh, Thomson ! void of rhyme as well as reason How could'st thou thus poor human nature hum? There's no such seas

The Spring? I shrink and shudder at her name! For why! I find her breath a bitter blighter, And suffer from her blows as if they came From Spring the fighter.

Her praises, then, let hardy poets sing, And be her tuneful laureates and upholders, Who do not feel as though they had a Spring Poured down their shoulder

Let others eulogise her floral shows. From me they cannot win a single stanza ; I know her blooms are in full blow-and so's The influenza.

Her cowslips, stocks and lilies of the vale, Her honey blossoms that you hear the bees at, Her tansies, dasfodils, and primrose pale, Are things I sneeze at.

Fair is the vernal quarter of the year, And fair its early buddings and its blowings-But just suppose consumption's seeds appear With other sowings !

For me, I find, when eastern winds are high, A frigid, not a genial inspiration : Nor can, like iron-chested Chubb, defy An inflammation.

Smitten by breezes from the land of plague. To me all vernal luxuries are fables : Oh, where's the Spring in a rheumatic leg

Stiff as a table's? I limp in agony-I wheeze and cough And shake with ague—that great Agitator!
Nor dream before July of leaving off

My respirator. What wonder if in May itself I lack A peg for laudatory verse to hang on? Spring mild and gentle-yes, as Spring-heeled Jack

In short, whatever panegyrics lie In fulsome odes too many to be cited, The tenderness of Spring is all my eye, And that is blighted.

To those he sprang on

GENTLE EVA.

BY MRS. R. S. NICHOLS Have you heard the touching story, Told so sadly, of that clime Where the rose, in crimson glory,

Brightens all the summer time It tells us of a maiden-Golden-haired and starry-eyed-Young in years, by thought o'erladen, Who in angel beauty died. Gentle Eva, loving Eva, Sleeping by the ebbing wave, Wail or woe shall never grieve her, Shrouded in her mossy grave.

Once she wept o'er wrong and sorrow. Childish tears so wisely shed; Birds of Eden, on the morrow, Warbled dirges o'er her head Velvet leaf and snowy blossom Crowned her young and radiant brow : O'er her white and heaving bosom Little hands are folded now

Gentle Eva, loving Eva, Sleeping by the moaning tide, Never more shall sorrow grieve her, Who in angel beauty died.

WEATHER WISDOM.

The following are a few of the 'old saws' relating t the weather, which abound among us :-

'A rainbow in the morning Gives the shepherd warning ; A rainbow at night Is the shepherd's delight.

Evening red, and next morning gray, Are certain signs of a beautiful day.

'When the glow-worm lights her lamp, Sure the air is always damp.'

'If the cock goes crowing to bed, He'll certainly rise with a watery head.' When your see a gossamer flying, Re sure the air is drying."

When the peacock loudly bawls, Soen we'll have both rain and squalls, · If the moon shows like a silver shield.

Be not afraid to reap your field. · When rooks fly sporting high in air, It shows that windy storms are near.'

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER PROM A PUGITIVE FOUR MILE CHEEK, March 8th, 1853.

MY RESPECTED FRIEND:

I take this means of writing to you, knowing you to be a true friend to the poor down-trodden slave, and feeling in my heart a thankfulness to God that I can-MY RESPECTED FRIEND: not express, that I have been permitted to reach this your seat as an associate legislator with such men land in safety. I have been in this province one year I cannot think you would. Congress itself would and several months, having a large family to provide an illegal body. for, and being a stranger, without one dollar to call my own; and the climate not agreeing with me, I have been sick nearly all this winter. In consequence of this, and other difficulties, we are now in actual want.

The representatives of slavery, as you view the matter, have no more legal right to be there, as legislator, than would those Algerine pirates. As a legislator, will you remain the equal political associate of these I sometimes think that I could bear with hunger and the cold, if my strength would allow me; and in the force of these thoughts, flooking at my five helpless happiness' to your constituents and their posterity? children and my wife, I take my axe and go to the But enough. I know you too well to suppose that are woods. Chopping in the woods is the only kind of work that I can get to do; and, being faint and weak, I cannot make a day at that. I know I have, by all friend.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. honest means in my power, strove to be better pre- P. S. I am just informed that you penned and rea-

I wrote a letter to Mr. Nell last winter, when I was adopted :in a great deal of trouble, at a place called Richmond Hill. Mr. Nell favored me with an answer. Will you please to do the same? If you cannot assist me, (I pray to God that you may be able to,) I will be truly law for slaver; and inasmuch as slavery is the most flagrant wrong to its victim, and, therefore, the deepest insult to his Maker; and inasmuch as the sole end of law is to protect man and honor God, there can be no law for slavery.

Resolved, That inasmuch as slavery is the most flagrant wrong to its victim, and, therefore, the deepest insult to his Maker; and inasmuch as slavery is the most flagrant wrong to its victim, and, therefore, the deepest insult to his Maker; and inasmuch as slavery is the most flagrant wrong to its victim, and, therefore, the deepest insult to his Maker; and inasmuch as slavery is the most flagrant wrong to its victim, and, therefore, the deepest insult to his Maker; and inasmuch as slavery is the most flagrant wrong to its victim, and, therefore, the deepest insult to his Maker; and inasmuch as slavery is the most flagrant wrong to its victim, and, therefore, the deepest insult to his Maker; and inasmuch as the sole end of law is to protect man and honor God, there can be no law for slavery.

Resolved, That Constitutions and Statutes, so far as in the sole in a great deal of trouble, at a place called Richmond nate, as yet, as to meet with any of my friends that I knew at what I once called home. In fact, I have been obliged by my circumstances to be more separated from my own people in this country than I want to be. There is but one colored family within four miles of us. I have not heard from Boston since I received a letter from Mr. Nell.

I hope and pray to God every night and day that the Fugitive Law may be repealed soon. O! the misement, and by lovers of law and order.

Resolved, That to trample on what is sham law and no laws.

Resolved, That beroke the law; and that the rescuers of Jerry did, therefore, prove themselves to be law-abiding instead of law-breaking men.

Resolved, That Jerry was rescued, not by a mob, but from a mob; from the hands of a tyrannical Government, and by lovers of law and order.

Resolved, That slavery is to be overthrown, not by speeches and writings, which, however learned and elevations of the country of the mise-speeches and writings, which, however learned and elevations of the country of the mise-speeches and writings, which, however learned and elevations of the country of the mise-speeches and writings, which, see the country of the mise-speeches and writings, which, see the country of the mise-speeches and writings, which, see the country of the mise-speeches and writings, which, see the country of the mise-speeches and writings, which, see the country of the mise-speeches and writings, which, see the country of the mise-speeches and writings, which, see the country of the mise-speeches and writings, which, see the country of the mise-speeches and writings, which, see the country of the coun nate, as yet, as to meet with any of my friends that I they undertake to legalize slavery, are but sham laws

will be gladly received.

ry, the sorrow that cruel Slave Bill has been the cause of! When I turned my back on my native land, I thought my heart would break. I then was leaving my wife and my children behind. But, thanks be to God, through all my troubles, I have them now with me. My wife was a free woman; and I can say of a truth, I believe her to be a sincere Christian, which is a great blessing to me in my present trials. Surrounded as we are just now by so many troubles. I can yet thank employment to a kidnapper, and no longer be a slaveholder to give a minute now by so many troubles. I can yet thank are just now by so many troubles, I can yet thank
God, and look to heaven with a firm and blessed hope—
a hope that reaches beyond the grave; and believe,
if I continue faithful, that God will bless me, and I shall find rest where sickness and sorrow and pain slavery.

Mr. Lewis C. Caswell, No. 36 Leverett street, Boston, gave me permission to write, when I left Boston, if I was in distress, and if it was in his power, he said he would help me, if I would write him word. I wrote welcome them to your side, as fellow law-makers, as him word. I feel myself to be greatly indebted to him for what he did for me. I cannot venture to speak the they have no legal right to be there? They have not fullness of my heart, for fear this letter might not Yours respectfully,

DAVID BROWN.

son : first, as one proof, among ten thousand, of the is an illegal body, and its acts are null and void. A cruel sufferings which the people of the United States, crew of pirates on the sea have as really a constitutio by their laws, are inflicting upon their poor and needy al right to legislate for this nation, as has Congress brethren; and, secondly, to say, that if any person with those 'outlawed pirates' in it. wishes to send a little pecuniary aid to D. Brown, (whom we have reason to think a very worthy as well destitute man,) and will send it to the undersigned, from Louisiana !' How will this so 21 Cornhill, Boston, it shall be faithfully forwarded. And this, of course, should be your form of address to A small sum for immediate need has been already sent. the representatives of slavery. Plainly, your first SAMUEL MAY, JR.

A WORD TO GERRIT SMITH. Boston, April 15, 1853.

To GERRIT SMITH DEAR FRIEND,-In your speech at the Jerry Rescue

'It will not be long before he [CHARLES SUMNER] will learn that no piracy, and least, slavery, the most atrocious form of piracy, can come within the pale or atrocious form of piracy, can come within the pale or protection of law. . . Only one thing is wanting to the destruction of slavery, and that is, that we should agree to regard it, like any other piracy, as an outlaw—an unprotected, infamous outlaw. . . May every returning anniversary of the rescue of Jerry be halied by multitudes of enthusiastic men and women! From year to year, may it be observed, while there remain proper us any monstage in the lusiness of responsible to the control of the co among us any monsters engaged in the business of re-ducing Jerrys to slavery! From year to year, till ev-ery anti-slavery man shall become convinced that the only way to subdue the slaveholder is to brand him as

Thus you, justly, as I think, regard slavery as 'PI-BACY,' and every slaveholder as a 'PIRATE,' beyond the fountain it has not polluted, and, thanks to Nature's pale and protection of constitutional and statute law. unquenchable instincts, it cannot defile. But even the Slavery and slaveholders, as such, can have no legal walls consecrated to Christ and the race Christ came to existence any where.

Congress. Twenty-five of them, at least, are there as human law, in certain conditions, which do now exist. the representatives of slavery. They were nominated, is paramount to the divine law—if the divine law, bechosen and sent there by pirates, and solely with a view to protect them in their illegal, inhuman maraudings present, it is doubtful—a fiction—to be verified when upon humanity. These outlawed pirates are there to control the national government, and to use it to protect, extend and perpetuate slavery. And thus far, The second principle of the school would, in other

legal existence, and that all who are in Congress, sent can commit and suffer! The final and full expressi have no constitutional right to seats in that body.

to take your seat, side by side, with pirates. What Law. The main body of the literature is merely com will you do, when you take your seat, and find one of mentary and exposition of that. The principle of Com these pirates on your right hand and another on your promise was very forcibly illustrated here, a few eve left? Will you take them by the hand and welco them to seats in that House, as equally entitled with yourself to all the privileges, courtesy and respect of members of that body, and law-makers for a great nation? Will you deliberate, advise and counsel with those whom you regard as 'infamous outlaws,' as " most atrocious pirates,' to " establish justice, secure liberty,' and elevate and protect the character and happiness of twenty-five millions of your fellow-beings Will you recognise piratical outlaws as being competent to watch over the lives, liberties and happiness of this widest circulation, published in Philadelphia.—the circ

Can you descend from that high eminence to which of pirates slave-breeders, slave-traders, slave-hunters? You are a husband and father. Will you sit down in offered for American slavery, derived from the

crush under their feet all the endearments of home? of course, greeted with the choicest bouquets of Billings will not allow you thus to prostitute the noble, manly characterise the article in a few words, the writer seen nature God has given you. What will be your first ed resolved to demonstrate his devotion to the power to step, as you enter Congress? Your soul, I think, can which he had bartered his soul, at any sacrifice of give but one answer. You will make a motion to expel truth, self-respect, good sense, good taste, manly cour from the House all who are there to represent slavery tesy, the amenities of literature, and the and watch over its interests, on the ground that they decencies of criticism. The article might have been have no constitutional right to be there. If they are not expelled, you will, obedient and true to justice and and was most appropriately issued from the press of contraction and was most appropriately. humanity, leave your seat, go home, and report to your that doomed city in which they perpetrated their enor constituents that you cannot outrage your moral nature by associating with 'outlawed pirates,' to watch over Pennsylvania Hall, a temple infinitely more precious the private, social and public morals and interests of a nation. Such a termination of your Congressional career would be a testimony against this crime of all pennsylvania Hall, a temple infinitely more predouts than the shrine of Diana of the Ephesians, or the state-liest Christian cathedral or republican Capitol—of that crimes that would be felt, and it would endear you to

This term is used as the adjective form of fact, a
distinguished from fiction. the hearts of the wise and good in all coming time.

Suppose twenty-five Algerine pirates, fresh from They are there to control the action of that body, and to shape it all to favor, to protect and perpetuate ey. They have no constitutional or legal right to be there. You move that they be expelled the House.

pared for this severe winter than I was. If it is in to the meeting at the Jerry Rescue celebration, Oct. your power to send me any money, a sum ever so small 1st, 1852, in Syracuse, the following Resolutions which were there unanimously and enthusiastically

Thus you most justly assign to slaveholders a ' PRE EMINENT PLACE AMONG PIRATES.' Will you sit with them, and, in your official capacity, recognise them as honorable men, as you will J. R. Giddings? Will you you will him?—especially when you have decided that only no right to be there themselves, but their being allowed to be there makes your presence there, and the presence of every other member, unconstitutional .-We publish the above letter for a two-fold rea- While these outlawed pirates are there, Congress itself

'The honorable outlawed member from South Caro lina '-- 'The honorable preëminently piratical member word in Congress should be to move to expel all the outlawed pirates' from that body, as having no legal

EXTRACT

FROM A LYCEUM LECTURE UPON THE 'LITERATURE O FICTION AND THE LITERATURE OF FACT.

. * This principle has found its undisguised an ultimate expression in another form of factitious* litemay be called the Literature of Compromise. Its first ed that the authentic utterance was heard on the 7th of March. of angels. Since then, it has been exceedingly prolific in every department, saving always poetry. redeem have echoed its appalling lies.

Many of these outlawed pirates are members of The first fundamental principle of the school is, that the present emergency is passed, and there is time to

from its foundation, they have succeeded in their aims. and better times, have been, of itself, a decisive proof Do you think these representatives of piracy have a of hopeless mental derangement, before any jury of constitutional right to seats in Congress? You do not; sane men, commissioned to make inquisition concerning you have frequently spoken and written to that effect, insanity. It is, that the Union of these federal States earnestly, and with great fidelity to truth and justice, will be dissolved, if the nation repents of the blackest calling attention to the fact, that slavery can have no sin and relieves itself of the direct curse that a people there by the Slave Power, and to look after its interest, of these principles—the great Scripture of this literature-is that consummation of all that can be infamo You are a member elect to Congress, and are about and infernal in human legislation, the Fugitive Slave me nings ago, by our laureate :-

> 'That formal treaty with the devil. To split the difference between good and evil; How the old rascal in his sleeve must laugh! The bond is sealed—he's sure at least of half, And the sly twinkle in his cunning phiz Tells us right well he knows the whole is his; Our souls are mortgaged to secure oppression. And he has made an entry for possession.

I give a single illustration of this new literatur widest circulation, published in Philadelphia,-the city of Penn, the city of brotherly love,-whose editor George R. Graham, was an article entitled, 'Black Letyour private, social and public virtues have raised you, ters, or Uncle Tom Foolery in Literature.' 'Uncle and which have so endeared you to the hearts of all Tom's Cabin' was the subject of the article, and the who love you, and to whom your name has been a tow- writer did his work with the spirit and the tools of er of strength to encourage them to be true to God butcher. There was nothing like criticism, only savand Humanity, to become the boon political companion age, indiscriminating invective. He repeated that most wretched, yet the best, because the only apology yet the National Council as an equal companion with those wrongs of England;—another illustration, be it said in passing, of the Literature of Fact. The Duchess of spise the holiest relations and affections of life, and Sutherland, and the women of Stafford House, were No, you cannot! Reason, conscience, self-respect, gate which this odorous literature could furnish. To

tanic literature. Mr. Graham found it necessary to pression.

This is a sin against every Christian on the In the March number appeared a second article-a fit globe.

knows that it is a true record of the earth's abominations. Every one who has a human heart, human the Holy Comforter, because he comes to confine the Holy Comforter he had to be a supported to the Holy Comforter had the Holy Com affections, and human aspirations in his bosom, feels it to be true, and reverently honors it, as one of the noblest offerings which literature, inspired by genius, ever offered upon God's altar, for man's service.

I make one remark upon this case, as an illustration

of the fearful extent to which the literature of Compromise has debauched the sentiments of the people. How long is it since any editor of a merely literary publication, depending for its support mainly upon the Northern opinion concerning its truth and value, would have ventured, as a matter of business and circulation, to send out his magazine loaded with the burden of two such articles? If I do not mistake the anti-slavery sentiment of even four years ago, any publisher would have been very speedily taught that he must thenceforth look for his wages exclusively to the masters whose devil's work he was doing. Yet Mr. Graham boasts that, between the publication of his two articles, he received three thousand new subscribers, four fifths of whom were north of Mason and Dixon's line!

Shall we pour vials of wrath upon the head of George R. Graham? Poor wretch! No. He knows no god but money, and he tells us he is getting the price for of the State. On every principle of natural justice, which he sold his manhood. He only exhibits a single as well as by the nature of our Institutions, she is eruption of a disease that has eaten deep into the heart of the leaders of the people. The fountain of corruption was opened and walled in with the Constitution of the United States, and it continued to rise and swell, weltering and fermenting, until it overflowed and inundated the land, on that portentous 7th of March,-that fatalest of all the days on which God's blessed sun ever

No; let the poor wretch, Graham, pass quietly, for ns, into the oblivion, or everlasting contempt, he has prepared for himself. He has only preached with bolder words and stronger tropes than others, greater than himself, that devil's gospel, which is the Scripture of the new literature. He has but clothed, in its own literature are of the new literature. He has but clothed, in its own literature are of the new literature. He has but clothed in its own literature are of the new literature. He has but clothed in its own literature. It would be a disgrace to our Schools and civil in the stronger of the new literature. appropriate language of the nether deeps, that which the professed minister of the Redeemer of all men had -that which a President of the new dispensation of in phrases stolen from the vocabulary of Freedom ; but Tom, with his million of copies, and ten millions of readers, we know—what we did not doubt—the great, true heart of the people, true ever to the eternal fact, loathes, abhors, rejects, and holds for ever and full legislative protection. Besides, our Institutions are not based on the idea of one class or sect

*The extracts are omitted, because they have been already published in The LIBERATOR.

From the 'Key' to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' APPEAL TO THE CHURCHES. AN ALLEGORY.

Suppose a fire breaks out in the streets of Box Suppose a fire oreaks out in the streets of Bos-ton, while the regular conservators of the city, who have the keys of the fire engines and the reg-ulation of fire companies, are sitting together in some distant part of the city, consulting for the public good. The cry of fire reaches them, but they think it is a false alarm. The cry is no less they think it is a false alarm. The cry is no less real for all that. It burns, and rages, and roars, till every body in the neighborhood sees that something must be done. A few stout leaders break open the doors of the engine houses, drag out the engines, and begin, regularly or irregularly, playing on the fire. But the destroyer still advances. Messengers come in hot haste to the hall of these deliberators, and in the unselect language of fear and terror, revile them for not coming out.

The influence of such a share on the moral continuous diction of society is still more important. Crowded now into few employments, and too often vice borrows overwhelming power of temptation from ployments, and her wages in each will rise; the energy and enterprise of the more highly endowed will find full scope in honest effort, and the frightful vice of our cities will be stopped at its fountain head. ess me, says a decorous leader of the body, head.

Something ought to be done,' says another. 'Yes,' says a third; 'if it was not for being Lucy Stone, mixed up with such a crowd and rabble of folks, Thomas W. Higginson,

mixed up with such a Carlotter, 'there are women i'd go out.'
'Upon my word,' says another, 'there are women in the ranks, carrying pails of water! There, one woman is going up a ladder to get those children out. What an indecorum! If they'd manage this matter properly, we would join them.'
And now come lumbering over from Charlestown Charles K. Whippe Wh. Lioyb Garriso Wh. Lioyb Garriso Wh. Lioyb Garriso

"What impudence of Charlestown,' say these men, 'to be sending over here—just as if we could not put our own fires out. They have fires over there, as much as we do.'

And over the above the description of the country of the countr

And now the flames roar and burn, and shake To the Convention assembled to revise the hands across the streets. They leap over the stee-ples, and glare demoniacally out of the church

ery. 'Pull down the houses! Blow up those an amendment to the Constitution, striking blocks of stores with gunpowder! Any thing to out the word 'MALE' wherever it occurs ee, now, what ultra, radical measures they are in that instrument.

going at, says one of these spectators.

Brave men, who have rushed into the thickest of the fire, come out, and fall dead in the street.

'They are impracticable enthusiasts. They have thrown their lives away in foolhardiness,' would do well to read the Thenty-first Janual Rep.

mourning—if every Christian should put on sackcloth—if 'the priest should weep between the
porch and the altar,' and say, 'Spare thy people,
O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach!'
that were not too great a mourning for such a time
as this.

One hundred and ninety-one indicatements have been preferred against her, and should she be convicted on each
count to the extent of the law, she could be sentenced to
the State Prison for nearly one thousand years.—N. Y.

Mirror.

She was actually sentenced by the Court to fifteen
as this.

city, in which peaceable colored citizens stood shivering and aghast, amid the smeking ruins of their dwellings, which white mobs had destroyed, as offerings to the Moloch of this idolatry.

That article did not exhaust the capacity of the Satisfied made the patron and leader of options.

In the March number appeared a second article—a fit sequel and companion-piece to the first. There is a good deal more of the same stale, stupid and most nauscating declamation about English ignorance and hypocrisy, and plentiful abuse of Mrs. Srows, for going to partake of English hospitality, and for her libed upon her own country. Here are a few specimens.

I shall not defend 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'; it needs it not. It has a higher witness than words can give it. Every one who has considered the intrinsic nature and observed the actual workings of American slavery, knows that it is a true record of the earth's abominative wicked. We love him because he is the Lamb wicked with the lamb with the wicked with the wicked we love and adore, beyond him, from our interest with the way and souls and souls a souls we say to him, from our interest with the wing the lamb with the wing the the world of sin, of righteousness and of judg ment. O, holy church universal, throughout al countries and nations! O, ye great cloud of witnesses, of all people and language and tongues! differing in many doctrines, but united in crying, Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, for he hath redeemed us from all iniquity!—awake! arise up be not silent! Testify against the heresy of the very elect. Your God, your glory, is slandered answer with the voice of many waters and mighty thunderings! Answer with the innumerable mul-titude in heaven, who cry, day and night—Holy, holy, holy! just and true are thy ways, O King of

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

will assemble to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth. At such a time, it is the right and duty of every one to point out whatever he deems erroneous and imperfect in that Instrument, and press its amendment on public attention. We deem the extension to woman of all civil rights, a measure of vital importance to the welfare and progress of the State. On every wiveled of neural injuries. being supposed physically weaker than man, should be excluded from the State. But ours is a govern-ment professedly resting on the consent of the gov-erned. Woman surely is as competent to give that Our Revolution claimed that taxation and repre-

entation should be coextensive. While, then, the property and labor of woman are subject to taxa-

already proclaimed at His altar, in words filched from the lexicon of faith and devotion—that which scholars and orators have uttered, in periods of classic eloquence—that which a President of the new dispensation of the control of the c -that which a President of the new dispensation of early prejudices, and little acquainted with our Initutions. Yet such men are allowed to vote. Woman, as wife, mother, daughter, and ow

er, wife, daughter, or laborer, have ever received receiving protection from another; but on the well cognized rule, that each class or sect is entitled such civil rights as will enable it to protect it-The exercise of civil rights is one of the best

them to their fullest strength.

The grant of these rights, on the part of society,

frequently forgotten almost as soon as acquired.

things.'

Here the more energetic members of the body rush out to see if the thing be really so; and in a few minutes come back, if possible, more earnest than the others. than the others.

'O' there is a fire!—a horrible, dreadful fire!
The city is burning!—men, women, children, all burning, perishing! Come out, come out! As the Lord liveth, there is but a step between us and death!

'I am not going out; every body that goes gets crazy, says one.

'I've noticed,' says another, 'that as soon as the content of the cont

But by this time, the angry fire has burnt into their very neighborhood. The red demon glares into their very neighborhood. The red demon glares into their windows. And now, fairly aroused, they get up and begin to look out.

'Well, there is a fire, and no mistake,' says one.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER. WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH.

Constitution of the Commonwealth:

The undersigned, citizens of Massachu-"For Heaven's sake, do something!" is the setts, respectfully ask that you will report

city, in which peaceable colored citizens stood shivering er of slavery !-- thy God the patron of slave law !

THE subscriber has taken the above-non

Fellow Citizens :- In May next, a Convention

hich, thanks to the testimony of victorious Uncle om, with his million of copies, and ten millions of the whole history of legislation, so unequal between the sexes, shews that she cannot safely trust these to the other sex. Neither her rights as moth-

means of education. Interest in great questions, and the discussion of them under momentous responsibility, call forth all the faculties and nerve

would quickly lead to the enjoyment by woman or a share in the higher grades of professional em-ployment. Indeed, without these, mere book study is often but a waste of time. The learning for which no use is found or anticipated, is too

' What horrible language these men use!'
' They show a very bad spirit,' says another:
' We can't possibly join them in such a state of things.'

We hint, very briefly, at these formula fired in the convention. Some may think it too soon to expect any action from the Convention. Many facts lead us to think things.' We hint, very briefly, at these matters.

ray, says one.

'I've noticed, says another, 'that as soon as any body goes out to look, he gets just so excited—I won't look.'

diate attention of the general public.

Massachusetts, though she has led the way in most other reforms, has in this fallen behind her rivals, consenting to learn, as to the protection of the property of married women, of many younger

ABBY MAY ALCOTT. FRANCIS JACKSO. JOSIAH F. FLAGG, MARY FLAGG, ELIZABETH SMITH, ELIZA BARNEY, WILLIAM C. NELL SAMUEL MAY, JE., ROBERT F. WALLOUT, ROBERT MORRIS.

have thrown their lives away in foolhardiness, says another.

So, Church of Christ, burns that awful fire! Evermore burning, burning, burning, over church and altar: burning over senate house and forum; burning up liberty, burning up religion! No earthly hands kindled that fire. From its sheeted flame and wreaths of sulphurous smoke, glares out upon the world the eye of that enemy who was a murderer from the beginning. It is a fire that burns to the lowest hel!

Church of Christ! there was an hour when this fire might have been extinguished by thee. Now, thou standest like mighty men astonished—like a mighty man that cannot save. But the hope of Israel is not dead. The Savior thereof in time of trouble is yet alive.

If every church in our land were hung with mourning—if every Christian should put on sack-leadth—if the every church in our land were hung with mourning—if every Christian should put on sack-leadth—if the every search and should search the search and should she be convicted on each content of the search and search and should she be convicted on each content of the world of well to read the Trendy-first Ananual Report presented to the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society by its Board of Managers, January 26, 1853, and which has just be most beautifully printed by Messrs, Prentiss & Sawyer, in an octave pamphlet of 186 pages. It is full of life, and 'pitches into' almost every man and the united States with a vigor that must render the pamphlet interesting reading, even to those who are as ultra in their notions in support of slavery as Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips are in their notions in support of slavery as Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips are in their with ungloved mawlies. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Mann eatch it' in grand style.—Boston Times.

A Veteran Thief.—In our Court Journal will be noticed the arrest of a colored woman, named Elizabeth Wilson, charged with a complete of the content of the court of the cou

She was actually sentenced by the Court to fifteen years in the State Prison. as this.

O, Church of Christ! consider what hath been said in the midst of thee. What a heresy hast thou tolerated in thy bosom! Thy God the defeadweek. APRIL 29

PENNSYLVANIA Medical College of Philadelphia

THE Fall Session for females i en weeks. The faculty, con mal chairs, are liberal and cepting and receiving Good frand system, but holding allegi ough practical medical education, in are unequalled in the Union. For an taining full particulars, as to fees (which

ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, M. D., Dear No. 829 North Twelfth street District PUBLIC PUNCTION OF WOMAN

UST published, and for sale by ROBERT F. B. CUT, 21 Cornhill, 'A SKEMON OF THE PUBL. TIONS OF WOMAN, preached at the Musi 27, 1853. By THEODORE PARKER, M. Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society. cally reported by J. M. W. Yerring Peighton.' Lrice 6 cents single 50 HANDS OPP, AND A FAIR CHANCE

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